





## News Analysis

## U.S.-Soviet Rhetoric Threatens Arms Talks

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (NYT) — Rising rhetoric in Washington and Moscow is rapidly spoiling the improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations so laboriously achieved since last summer.

Both sides now seem to be blaming each other for events over which neither has had any real control up to now. The United States blames Soviet "advisers" in Kabul for doing nothing to stop the Afghanistans from attacking the band of terrorists who kidnapped the U.S. ambassador — yet Washington says that it is not accusing the Russians of contributing to his death Wednesday in the gun battle that followed.

The Soviet Union is accusing the United States and the CIA of seeking a pretext for military intervention to restore the Shah to power in Iran — and Moscow even charged that Wednesday's armed attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was staged to provide such an excuse.

The atmosphere is rapidly turning sour, and an informed Western diplomat said today that there was little hope for a summit meeting between President Carter and Soviet

President Leonid Brezhnev before April. One is the optimistic mood of December, when the two sides were expected to conclude six years of negotiations on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and hold the summit in Washington in January.

What intervened was the surprise decision that established diplomatic relations on New Year's Day between the United States and China, the Soviet Union's ideological and territorial arch-enemy. And what shattered the earlier mood was Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's repeated attacks against the Soviet Union during his trip to the United States earlier this month.

The Russians believe that the Carter administration made only inadequate attempts to dissociate the United States from the more objectionable Chinese positions. As the Russians see it, President Carter waited until Feb. 12 to make a clear public statement that the United States indeed did not fully share the Chinese views on the Soviet Union.

U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Tom met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Wednesday in Moscow, partly to explain the U.S.

position. But during that meeting and another today, there was no mention of the timing or location of a possible summit.

The rhetoric of the last week is mainly a product of frustration by both sides. The overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran and the proclamation last Monday of the Islamic religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, were not predicted, caused, or controlled by either the United States or the Soviet Union.

"They're probably as concerned as we are about the situation in Iran," a U.S. diplomat said today. "Things are totally confused, nobody is in charge, and Iran is a Soviet border state."

But the Shah's downfall was a

clear setback for the United States, and in their propaganda the Russians could not resist gloating over the defeat and highlighting the anti-U.S. attitude that pervaded the uprising.

## Iran Tension

Washington charged this week that such propaganda was fueling the violence in Iran. Unofficially, there has been speculation reported from Washington that the Kremlin has told the Iranian Tudeh Communist Party, outlawed and crushed under the Shah, to undermine the new regime — to sweep out the religious revolution and make it a Marxist one.

It is not clear here what influence Moscow has over the Tudeh Party, or even whether the party has much following today in Iran. Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, has printed appeals from Tudeh's central committee for support of Ayatollah Khomeini's victory, but the appeals also call the Ayatollah's revolution "only the first step on the road to final popular victory."

In Afghanistan, according to Tass, Moscow bore no responsibility for the death Wednesday of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs. But the reported presence of Soviet police advisers among the forces that attacked the ambassador's kidnappers confirmed U.S. suspicions that Afghanistan has become a Soviet client state. It also apparently increased President Carter's resentment over Mr. Dubs' death in the attack, and led to a State Department protest to Moscow.

Here, the Soviet press has apparently mounted an anti-U.S. campaign. Several West European diplomats believe it began because of the Carter administration's inept handling of Teng Hsiao-ping's visit.

## Vietnam Crisis

Now another part of the world where the United States has little control over events — the Chinese-Vietnamese border — threatens further to sour the Soviet-U.S. relationship. The Soviet government paper Izvestia charged today that after normalizing relations with the United States, China now felt free — perhaps even encouraged — to shift troops to the Vietnamese border and teach Hanoi a lesson for its recent defeat of the Peking-orientated Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

Vietnam is now Moscow's closest ally in Southeast Asia, and a delegation of the Cambodians who took power in Phnom Penh last month arrived on a visit to the Soviet Union today.

The current decline in relations seems needless, brought on by frustration and short tempers rather than by any real collision of Soviet and American will. But unless it is halted, the strategic arms treaty and the summit meeting seem likely to recede into the distant future.

## Carter Ends Mexico Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

cut for us to live next to the most powerful nation in the world and also difficult for you to live next to a poor one. The fact that men can buy men is the most serious matter of our time. This is what happens to our people who go to the United States — a reference to the plight of illegal Mexican workers in the United States.

"What is happening to the free world?" Mr. Lopez Portillo asked. "Where has freedom led us, to concede that we live in a world where a man could buy another human being?"

In a conciliatory remarks, Mr. Carter reminded Mr. Lopez Portillo that he had once said that the choice for Mexico in its relations with the United States was between arrogance and submission.

"I would say in reply that it is also difficult to be the neighbor of a nation such as yours," Mr. Carter said, and noted that Mexico has new economic power and growing responsibilities.

"The people of the United States are fair and decent people, in their dealings with each other and in dealing with people of other nations," Mr. Carter said.

## Marcos Announces Government Purge

MANILA, Feb. 16 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines announced yesterday that he has fired "several hundred" officials in a government purge.

Presidential palace sources said that they believe the purge is one of the biggest in 6 1/2 years of martial law. There was no indication that Mr. Marcos had touched any of the high officials of his regime.



FACIAL INSPECTION — A specialist, suspended by a cable, checks for extent of weathering of the sculpted face of Abraham Lincoln at Mount Rushmore in South Dakota.

## U.S. Begins Evacuation Of Its Citizens From Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

to grow stronger. The climax was Wednesday's attack on the U.S. Embassy by unidentified guerrillas not controlled by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Today's evacuees were calm as they left a downtown hotel in cars and buses for Mehrabad Airport. Witnesses said that some shooting could be heard as the convoy, protected by Khomeini supporters, headed for the airport, but there was no indication that it was directed against the Americans.

An embassy official said the operation had gone smoothly, and the only trouble reported was occurred when one American's Siamese cat balked at entering a packing box. The jetliner was manned by a volunteer Pan Am crew.

Most evacuees were allowed only a single suitcase. Embassy officials communicating by telephone coordinated the evacuation plan. Walkie-talkies tuned to the embassy's

communications frequency were seized by guerrillas during the attack on the embassy and the radio is no longer considered safe for passing confidential messages.

Royal Air Force Hercules and VC-10 transports, flying from Cyprus or the Gulf state of Bahrain, are expected to pick up as many as 800 British nationals and take them out of Iran tomorrow and Sunday. There are now about 1,600 Britons in the country.

## Brown, in Egypt, Asks Cairo to Aid Mideast Security

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (UPI) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown arrived today on the last leg of a four-nation Middle East tour and urged Egypt's cooperation to meet "the threats to security" in the region — an allusion to the turmoil in Iran.

U.S. government officials said that Mr. Brown's talks tomorrow with President Anwar Sadat, will focus on regional security, the delayed delivery of 50 F-15 fighters to Egypt because of payment difficulties, and the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace effort.

Mr. Brown, who visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel, pledged the United States' continued determination for the achievement of a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

"I want to assure our friends in Egypt and all the peoples of the Middle East that we will not be satisfied until progress in the peace process leads to a comprehensive peace," he said. "I want also to report that every leader to whom I have spoken on my trip shares our determination on this crucial matter."

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## Threatened With Deportation

## Iranian Students in U.S. Face an Uncertain Future

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — The students who brought Iran's revolution to the streets of the United States are facing a precarious future now that it has succeeded — cut off, at least temporarily, from the family support and scholarships that allowed them to pursue a U.S. education.

As their economic difficulties force them to drop out of school, they confront the possibility of deportation, an eventuality that has been causing almost as much concern among State and Justice Department policy-makers as among the more than 50,000 Iranian students in the United States.

"It's a growing problem," said a Justice Department official, and as the disruption of mail and banking services with Iran continues, the situation is getting worse.

The ad hoc committee now running the Iranian Embassy in Washington has said it hopes that its country's students will be able to continue in U.S. schools. A spokesman said the embassy is currently trying to locate and organize money scattered through various scholarship funds set up by the monarchy to keep students here.

According to a recent report, 18,000 students in the United States were receiving financial assistance from private foundations and the government in Iran before the change in the regime. The financial problems that the majority of Iranian students now face have been brought on by recurrent strikes, sporadic communications with Iran and severe limitations on the amount of money that can be taken out of the country.

Basically, the way the immigration laws and policies are set up, if a foreign student cannot support himself without a full-time job and has to drop out of school or go on a part-time study schedule, he is subject to deportation.

While some Iranians are anxious to return to their country as soon as possible, many are reluctant to rush — or be rushed — back to a homeland still torn by strife.

"I think the country needs a couple of more years to settle down," a Catholic University graduate told a reporter Tuesday. "I don't want to go right now."

Others are unhappy about the prospect of cutting short an education they say they hoped to use for the betterment of their country.

"If we feel we can't stay here with the money we have, we will go back," said Hootan Davari, a 26-year-old engineering student at George Washington University and a veteran of several anti-Shah demonstrations here.

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the spokesman for the new embassy administration, said he expects the problem to be cleared up in a matter of days or, at most, a few weeks.

A highly placed Justice Department official was less optimistic. "We're just hoping that the students will be able to hang on long enough for the situation to settle down in Iran. The really heavy pressure won't come until next fall when the big tuition bills start rolling in," he said.

## Botha Hints Smith Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

Sam Nujoma, clearly aimed "to prevent implementation of the settlement."

"He is trying hard," Mr. Botha said, "to provoke us into doing things that would enable him to crawl out of the plan." The reason, he said, is that SWAPO knew it would not win a fair election.

South Africa has set the end of September as a deadline for a UN election, and UN forces are supposed to be in South-West Africa for seven months before then. Thus the first troops should be there in less than two weeks.

Mr. Botha was asked whether South Africa would be willing to let its deadline slip a bit. He said that independence had already been delayed too long, and that there were political reasons against further delay. But he did not give a definite no.

Two main diplomatic obstacles

are preventing Mr. Waldheim from announcing an agreed cease-fire, date and sending the first UN administrators and troops to South-West Africa.

One is the composition of the force. Mr. Waldheim has proposed soldiers from Ghana, Tunisia, Finland, Romania, Panama and India or Bangladesh, with logistical forces from Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands. South Africa is resisting Finland but is generally amenable.

SWAPO is still urging a different list. But if South Africa formally accepts the UN proposal, diplomats say that the Western draft of the Namibia plan will go to the front-line African states and ask them to bring Mr. Nujoma around. They are optimistic about the prospects.

The other issue is monitoring of SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia after a cease-fire. South Africa, whose bases in South-West Africa are to be monitored, is insisting on a check across the borders. Angola and Zambia have agreed generally to cooperate with the United Nations but have made no specific undertakings about inspectors entering their territory.

The urgent question is whether these two issues can be negotiated quickly enough so that Mr. Waldheim can get at least some people into South-West Africa before the end of the month. A British communications unit is on alert to go to the first part of the UN force.

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## Enforcement Powers Would Increase

## U.S. Quietly Vows a Push To Boost Fair Housing Act

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — The Carter administration has quietly promised civil rights groups to seek passage of a major civil rights bill in this Congress.

The legislation would greatly enhance the government's enforcement powers under the basic Fair Housing Act, which Congress passed in 1968.

That act forbids racial discrimination in the sale or rental of most housing, but also limits the help that the government can give to victims of such discrimination. The result is that the act has been mainly a declaration of good intentions that have gone largely unenforced.

The coming bill, which seeks to change that, has drawn opposition from the real estate industry and from some segments of the mortgage and insurance industries. They opposed a version on which a House Judiciary subcommittee held hearings last year.

Under the 1968 law, a person who thinks he has been discriminated against can either go to court on his own, a process that tends to be both slow and costly, or seek help from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. But all HUD can do for him, if it decides he is in the right, is try to mediate in his behalf. It cannot order anyone to do anything.

Under the bill, whose House sponsors last year were Reps. Don Edwards, D-Calif., chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights, and Robert Drinan, D-Mass., HUD's power

would be expanded so that it could adjudicate cases brought to it, and the secretary could order remedies where discrimination was found. These orders could only be issued after trial-like hearings, and could be appealed to the courts.

But, in effect, the bill would be creating within the executive branch a special court-like system to hear housing-discrimination cases, just as the National Labor Relations Board hears charges of labor-law violations.

Congressional and administrative aides say that the bill would empower the secretary to hear cases involving exclusionary practices of local governments as well as actions by private parties. The courts have held that the 1968 law applies to governmental, as well as commercial, activity. The new bill would give the secretary further power to help enforce that 1968 law, no drafters say.

HUD already has the power to cut off the U.S. community-development funds of local governments that refuse to satisfactorily provide low-income housing within their borders. That power has also been largely unused, however.

Civil rights groups have tried several times in the last 15 years to win similar adjudicative power for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the field of job discrimination. These attempts failed. But legislation in 1972 gave that commission the added power to carry cases into the courts on its own and to represent complainants.

## Proposes an Umbrella Agency

## Carter Seeks Revised 3d-World Aid Plan

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — President Carter yesterday called for reorganizing the U.S. foreign-aid program by putting most development assistance to Third World countries under the management of a new International Development Cooperation Administration.

If approved by Congress, the plan would consolidate in the new agency approximately \$2.7 billion in non-military aid programs now administered by the Agency for International Development (AID) and several other federal departments.

As described by administration officials, however, the new agency would be essentially a technical and monetary management panel without significant independent political power. In most matters where political considerations are involved in foreign aid, the ultimate authority still will rest with the State and Treasury departments.

The proposal essentially is a truncated version of a reorganization plan that had been advocated strongly by the outgoing administrator of AID, John Gilligan. That was believed to have resulted in Mr. Gilligan's resignation two weeks ago under pressure from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Gilligan had lobbied for a superagency with considerable independence from the State Department and with control over virtually all aspects of non-military, direct and indirect foreign aid.

In contrast, the reorganization plan unveiled yesterday by Mr. Gilligan and Henry Owen, a senior member of the National Security Council staff, called for "a small

agency charged with coordinating, providing policy guidance and evaluating the development activities" of the agencies and programs that the administration proposes to put under its umbrella.

These include AID, which administers direct assistance to individual developing countries; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, which insures and guarantees U.S. private investments in Third World nations and the proposed Institute for Technological Cooperation, which would support economic development research.

**Budget Oversight**  
In addition, the proposed agency would share with the Treasury Department the responsibility for recommending to the president potential candidates as U.S. executive directors of multilateral lending institutions like the World Bank. It also would oversee management of U.S. budgetary contributions to international organizations such as the development agencies of the United Nations.

The proposal fails to give the agency control over the Peace Corps and the Food for Peace program, as Mr. Gilligan had advocated. Through its AID arm, however, it would have a voice, along with the State and Agriculture depart-



**TANKER TROUBLE** — Half of a double tank truck carrying chemicals lies on freeway in Fremont, Calif., after the driver lost control Wednesday. No one was injured.

## Califano Outlines 2 Plans For Fairer Social Security

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP)

— Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, yesterday sent Congress a report outlining ways to revise the Social Security program, which he said discriminates against women.

One plan would allocate a couple's annual earnings equally between the spouses, allowing a woman who worked in the home raising the couple's children to acquire an earnings record of her own.

The other would create a two-tier system that would provide basic monthly benefits of \$122 to everyone 65 or older, and an additional sum based on earnings.

Mr. Califano said that the proposals are only models and that he is not recommending adoption of either at this point. He said that he was simply following Congress' mandate to outline the most plausible ways of ending alleged discriminatory aspects.

These aspects, he said, arose from the fact that even working women usually take off to have children, thereby reducing their credited years and credited earnings, resulting in lower benefits and ineligibility in some cases; and because the law does not view housework and homemaking as a real occupation.

As a result, women often get much lower benefits; are ineligible for disability benefits, which require work in 20 of the 40 quarters preceding disability, and receive only 50 percent of the worker's benefit if divorced, often not enough to live on.

## Whitlam Cleared Of Conspiracy in 1974 Loan Plan

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 16 (AP) — A judge cleared former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and two of his Cabinet ministers of conspiracy charges in connection with a multibillion-dollar loan that was never made.

Magistrate Darcy Leo said there was insufficient evidence to order Mr. Whitlam, who was head of the Labor Party, former Treasurer Jim Cairns and former Attorney General Lionel Murphy to trial.

The charge, brought by Sydney lawyer Danny Sankey, alleged that the three, along with the late minerals-energy minister, Rex Connor, conspired in late 1974 to deceive Governor-General Sir John Kerr about the purposes of a planned A\$4-billion loan.

Mr. Sankey alleged that the four men advised Sir John that the loan was to be used for temporary purposes when actually it was to be used to nationalize the nation's energy resources.

The Labor government was unable to float the loan from Arab sources, but criticism of the plan was a major factor in the Liberal party victory in the 1975 general election. Mr. Whitlam retired from politics after the Liberal government won the 1977 election.

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## Among the Young

## Bolivia Alarmed as Cocaine Use Rises

By Juan de Onis

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Feb. 16 (NYT) — This long-isolated region of eastern Bolivia was opened up by an oil boom 20 years ago. Then came cotton and cattle ranches. Now it is cocaine.

Only 10 hours by truck from the coca-growing Chapare region and with airline connections to the rest of the world and little law enforcement, this prosperous city is a wide-open center for smuggling. It is a natural for cocaine traffic.

Under the palm trees along the streets, dealers sell cocaine-laced cigarettes — known as *viboreros* or *vipers* — along with American cigarettes, Scotch whisky, Japanese radios and all sorts of contraband from Panama.

Civic groups are alarmed at the increase in local consumption of cocaine among young people, who picked up the practice from tourists. At the Cafe Pascana on the corner of th from tourists. At the Cafe Pascana on the corner of the main square, long-haired youths in loose batik cotton shirts and beads bring a touch of San Francisco to this tropical city.

## Chewing Common

While chewing the coca leaf is common among the highland Indians of Bolivia, cocaine use accounts for a small fraction of the States, Europe and, to a smaller extent, Brazil and Argentina. To make cocaine, coca leaves are dried and made into a paste, which is purified.

In its efforts to control the narcotics flow from South America, the U.S. government identified Bolivia as a major source of the cocaine paste being shipped by processors of coca leaves here to laboratories in Colombia.

In 1976, then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with Gen. Hugo Banzer, then president of Bolivia, and proposed an effort, financed by \$2 million in U.S. grants, to train and equip the Bolivian narcotics police for better enforcement. A system to register coca producers was also proposed, and promises were made for a \$45-million crop-substitution program to replace coca bushes with citrus trees or coffee plants.

About 13,000 coca producers have been registered in two growing regions: the Yungas region near La Paz, which mainly supplies local chewers of coca, and the Chapare region near Cochabamba, the main source of the leaf for cocaine laboratories. Many growers are not registered.

A new development in Bolivia is the production from paste of pure cocaine that can be transported in smaller quantities and more easily hidden by American "tourists," by passengers on commercial airlines,

or in hundreds of private planes flying to Colombia.

The new export has had enormous impact on Bolivia. The La Paz newspaper *El Diario* estimated that cocaine exports brought in \$170 million last year. Some bankers say that it was more like \$200 million, equal to one-third of Bolivia's legal exports.

Large seizures of pure cocaine carried by travelers from Bolivia have alerted the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency to the increase in Bolivian cocaine smuggling. On Dec. 29, seven Americans flew from Santa Cruz to Rio de Janeiro, where a search turned up 39 pounds of Bolivian cocaine hidden in their chartered plane. On another occasion, 88 pounds of pure cocaine was found in the luggage of a family of five Bolivians when they arrived in Paris on a commercial airline. They had flown from Santa Cruz to Rio de Janeiro, then to Paris, apparently without being searched.

A pound of pure cocaine sells in Santa Cruz for about \$7,000, so these large shipments involve big investments in a market where payments are made in cash. But there also seems to be a trickle of small shipments.

The borders with Brazil and Paraguay are wide-open to smuggling. The vast jungles are streaked with rivers used to move cattle across the border. "It is one of the most open borders in the world," said an American cattle dealer.

But for large-scale cocaine smuggling, the 200 private planes registered at Santa Cruz and Bolivian airline and military transport planes that fly regularly to Miami and Panama with stops in Colombia are more suspect to narcotics agents.

In the Callaaway marketplace of Cochabamba on Mondays, a block-long section is devoted to trading in 50-pound bales of coca wrapped in banana leaves. The bales sell for about 50 cents a pound and are trucked away by scores of buyers. The shipments of coca leaves from the market and their diversion to illegal laboratories are controlled

## 4 Suspected Terrorists Imprisoned in Turin

TURIN, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Four alleged Red Brigades urban guerrillas, including a German woman, were jailed yesterday for two years and four months on arms possession charges.

Two of the defendants, Maria Rosa Biondi, 20, and Nicola Valentino, 24, refused to recognize the court and dismissed their state-appointed lawyers. Andrea Col, 28, and German-born Ingeborg Ketzler, 35, sat impassively as the sentences were read out.

by a 10-man narcotics unit in the Cochabamba police department. In Santa Cruz, there are 20 men.

In Cochabamba, Capt. Edli Montellano, who heads the narcotics unit there, said that the clandestine operators could offer a cooperative farmer "more money than he will earn in a year. When the peasants learn the art, they make cocaine paste at home and supply the dealer."

## Doctor Warns on Cocaine

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — A California doctor has warned physicians to be aware of the ill effects caused by smoking cocaine.

Dr. Ronald Siegel of the Medical School of the University of California at Los Angeles said that cocaine can easily be converted to a smokable form called "free base" by using kits sold in shops.

Ordinarily, cocaine is breathed through the nose, but Dr. Siegel said that 39 percent of the users he surveyed last year smoked the drug. "Intoxication is marked by euphoria, rapid mood elevation and general stimulation," he wrote in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

He said that cocaine smoking can be habit forming and lead to loss of appetite, hyperactivity, insomnia, rapid pulse, manic-like euphoria, depression and paranoia.

## Swiss Voting On Veto Right Over A-Power

BERN, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Switzerland's voters decide by referendum this weekend whether communities should have the right to veto the building of nuclear-power stations in their areas.

Three other referendums also will be decided: on reducing the voting age from 20 to 18, on banning advertising of habit-forming products, and increasing funds for public transit.

The debate leading on the nuclear vote has pitted the federal parliament, regional power authorities and the private nuclear-power industry against a well-organized environmental lobby. Opponents of controls say that the veto power would virtually prevent any nuclear-power stations from being built and, thus, would doom to Switzerland's prosperity. Supporters cite possible radiation hazards.

Voting began tonight and ends Sunday. The four referendums need simple majorities to enable constitutional amendments. Switzerland has 3.8 million eligible to vote.



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## Black Will Head FBI Field Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI) — FBI Director William Webster today appointed John Glover the bureau's first black field-office chief as agent in charge of the Milwaukee bureau.

He will replace Gerard Hogan, 43, who has been transferred to FBI headquarters here as records-section chief. Mr. Hogan was one of four men disciplined in December for conducting illegal break-ins and surveillance in a hunt for fugitive members of the radical Weather Underground. He was suspended for 30 days.

Mr. Glover is an inspector at FBI headquarters. He is a 12-year veteran of the bureau and has been a special agent in Kansas City, Mo., and Washington. The FBI will honor him at a special ceremony held in conjunction with the Justice Department's Black History Awareness Month.

## Billy Carter Insults Jews in U.S. Over His Relations With Libyans

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 — When told that the U.S. Jewish community was upset over his relationship with a Libyan government delegation, Billy Carter, the president's brother, replied, "They can kiss my ass as far as I'm concerned now."

Mr. Carter's comment was made during an exchange with a reporter at a reception for the Libyan delegation. In response to a question about his role with the Libyans, Mr. Carter said: "I'm very comfortable with the Libyan delegation. They're friends of mine, they will remain friends of mine."

In Tel Aviv, Abraham Melamede, a member of the Israeli parliament, today asked Mr. Carter to enable U.S. Jews to respond to his invitation to "kiss my ass" by hanging it from a tree in Pennsylvania Avenue near the White House.

Mr. Melamede, a leader of the National Religious Party, said that he cabled the president's brother, suggesting that an appropriate date would be March 13, which is Purim, a Jewish festival celebrating the deliverance of the Hebrew nation from the plots of the anti-Semitic Haman in biblical Persia. As related in the Book of Esther, Haman and his 10 sons were hanged from a tree.







## Obituaries

## Nicole Alphand, 60, Wife Of Ex-Ambassador to U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Feb. 16 — Nicole Merenda Alphand, 60, the wife of former French Ambassador to the United States, died here yesterday of cancer six weeks ago.

Mrs. Alphand was as celebrated in the world of diplomacy as she was in that of high fashion. In Washington she was known for her dinner parties during Mr. Alphand's term from 1957 to 1963.

Because of their wit and zest for life, they became the toast of the capital and established a close friendship with the Kennedys when John F. Kennedy became president in 1961.

Mrs. Alphand was given wide credit for transforming the embassy into one of the most elegant places in Washington. Endowed with unbounded energy and drive, she redecorated the premises, checked every detail of the kitchen, supervised the flower arrangements and invited everyone who was anyone.

She once was featured on the cover of Time magazine.

After Mr. Alphand's return to Paris, his popular wife became Pierre Cardin's assistant in 1967, supervising his U.S. operations. She was known in Paris diplomatic and fashion circles as "France's ambassador of charm."

"It is a beautiful image of French elegance and charm that we have lost," Mr. Cardin said when he learned of her death.

## Nazis Can Get Rally Permit in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (AP) — A park superintendent said today that he would give the American Nazi Party a permit for a "white unity" rally near Independence Hall.

Hobart Caswood, superintendent of the Independence National Historic Park, said that a man who identified himself as James Guttmann, a local Nazi Party leader, applied Wednesday for a permit to hold a "peaceful rally for white unity" on Tuesday, then called back yesterday to say that the party now wanted to hold the rally Feb. 25.

"I told him he'd have to fill out a new application," Mr. Caswood said. "I also told him I'm not sure there's a real James Guttmann and to bring identification. He said he'd be in the next couple of days. He asked if I could guarantee his safety. I said, 'I can't do that.' He said, 'Then we'll bring guns.' I said, 'You can't do that.'"

Mr. Caswood said that he then had "made up my mind to give him his permit doggedly quick and get it over with, if he ever comes back."

## Amur Tigers Increase

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP) — The number of Amur tigers in the taiga forests of the Soviet Far East has doubled in the last 20 years to about 200, Tass said today.



Nicole Alphand

## 24 Killed as Snowstorms Batter Northern Europe

PARIS, Feb. 16 (IHT) — At least 24 persons have died in a storm that has hit northern Europe under snowdrifts up to 12 feet deep. More snow is forecast.

Four fishing boats were reported to have sunk yesterday in the North Sea, electricity was shut off in many areas and thousands of motorists were stranded.

At least 15 Danish fishermen were reported drowned after the four trawlers sank in the North Sea. Thousands of cars were stuck in southern Denmark, and only military half-tracks could move on the roads.

The situation was much the same in the English countryside, where highway traffic and trains were unable to move through heavy snowdrifts. The conditions were described as the worst in 16 years.

In London, double-deck buses slipping on icy streets rammed into lamp posts and automobiles collided. "Some drivers are trying to get up hills in cars which I wouldn't attempt in a tank," said a police spokesman in Yorkshire.

In the Pennines mountain region of northern England, 1,000 motorists stopped trying to get home and holed up for the night at service stations. A mother and her young daughter were missing and presumed dead east of London. In northeast England, a plane crash claimed one life.

Three railway men were killed last night in two accidents as they were clearing snow from blocked tracks in northern England. One of them was struck by a local train.

## Czech Dissident Loses Appeal

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (UPI) — A Czechoslovak court of appeals today confirmed a nine-month sentence against Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata, dissident sources said.

At the trial held on Jan. 11 at Trutnov, Mr. Sabata was convicted of attacking a police guard during his arrest Oct. 1 at the Czechoslovak-Polish border, where he tried to get in touch with Polish dissidents. The court of appeals at Hradec Kralove upheld the sentence imposed.

Mr. Sabata said in court that he was beaten by the police and had only tried to defend himself.

## Italy Parliament Elections Likely in Cabinet Failure

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 16 (NYT) — Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti today appeared to have failed in his efforts to form a new government, making early parliamentary elections all but inevitable.

Mr. Andreotti reported today to President Sandro Pertini that the deadlock between his own Christian Democratic Party and the Communists remained intact, with the Communists refusing to consider any formula that would not give them any ministerial posts in the new government.

Christian Democratic leaders have ruled out direct Communist participation in the government. Mr. Andreotti is expected to lay down his mandate within a few days, probably Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Pertini then will have to decide whether to dissolve parliament and call new elections or ask another politician to make an attempt at forming a government.

Mr. Andreotti's chances of success were dashed last night when Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist

Party leader, rejected the latest Christian Democratic compromise proposal as falling short of the basic Communist demand. The proposal called for the formation of a government consisting of Christian Democratic ministers and "technicians" chosen by the other parties, including the Communists, but not belonging to them.

In addition, Mr. Andreotti offered the Communists a promise that they would be more closely consulted than in the past and that the government's economic plan would be amended to accommodate a number of labor demands. The proposal was the most that Mr. Andreotti has been able to obtain from the leaders of his own party, some of whom are taking a far harder position toward the Communists than he is favoring himself.

The Communists answered, in effect, that they are fed up with being treated as a second-class party that is asked to share government responsibility but cannot be trusted to enter the government. The general impression now is that the Communists have come to the conclusion that it is in their interest to go to early parliamentary elections. Their association with the Andreotti government has been costing them votes among working-class voters. Party leaders now apparently feel that the longer they wait and the more accommodating they are toward the Christian Democrats, the greater their losses are likely to be.

## Blow to Socialists

The uncompromising answer of the Communists to Mr. Andreotti came as a blow to the Socialists — the country's third-largest party — who are opposed to early elections.

## Portugal Floods Recede; Strikers Return to Work

LISBON, Feb. 16 (UPI) — Floodwaters began to recede today and telephone workers agreed to go back to work after a 10-day strike.

But authorities said that "it will take quite a while" before flood-damaged factories and roads across the nation can be used again.

Port authorities in Leixoes estimated storm damage to harbor facilities at \$2.2 million. Industry Minister Alvaro Barreto said that it might take two to three months to repair the port.

Meanwhile, Communist-backed telephone workers voted yesterday to cease their defiance of a government back-to-work order, after silencing about 60 percent of the city's telephones for 10 days.

## Atlanta Thief Sells Whopper To Nosy Guard

ATLANTA, Feb. 16 (AP) — A thief stole the contents of an exhibit booth at a convention for crime-detection experts after giving a 45-minute sales pitch to a guard who unwittingly had caught him in the act, convention officials said.

The theft occurred Wednesday night in the exhibit area of an Atlanta hotel where 1,200 experts were attending the 31st annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

The thief entered a booth filled with equipment from the Bell and Howell-Mamiya Co., according to company representative Bob Strassman. When a security guard approached the booth, the thief pretended to be an exhibitor and spent 45 minutes explaining the virtues of the cameras. "We should hire the man as a salesman. He knew the price list and demonstrated a camera. He even convinced the guard to buy a camera," Mr. Strassman said.

The thief took a leather camera bag stuffed with cameras and accessories worth about \$8,900, Mr. Strassman said.

## Tanker Is Grounded, Freed in North Sea

WILHELMSHAVEN, West Germany, Feb. 16 (AP) — Tugboats today towed the 283,000-ton tanker Esso Hawaii into navigable waters after the Liberia-registered vessel ran aground near the North Sea island of Wangerooge.

The vessel, carrying 150,000 tons of oil, was on its way from Wilhelmshaven to southern England when it went off course in poor visibility and hit a sand bank in the shipping channel from the port to the open sea. They added that the ship appeared undamaged, and it continued its voyage.

## Croissant Jailed For Aid Given to Baader-Meinhof

STUTTGART, Feb. 16 (AP) — A court here today sentenced former Baader-Meinhof lawyer Klaus Croissant to 30 months in prison and banned him from practicing law for four years.

The court found the 47-year-old lawyer guilty of having abused his status as defense attorney and of having set up a secret information system among jailed members of the West German terrorist group and its sympathizers outside the prison.

When the verdict was announced, French spectators chanted "Liberez (Free) Croissant." Croissant, who has been jailed at Stammheim prison since November 1977, was extradited by France to stand trial on charges of abetting a criminal gang. The radical lawyer jumped bail and fled to France in the summer of 1977, but his request for political asylum there was turned down.

The prosecution had demanded that Croissant be sentenced to 3½ years in prison and be given a five-year ban on law practice.

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## Two Washington Triangles

What is this new China connection? Is it as substantial and helpful as the administration was proclaiming while Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was here? Several new developments impel us to ask. One is the revelation that President Carter never asked Peking for a pledge not to use force to regain Taiwan. The other is the performance of Mr. Teng.

Why was a no-force pledge not sought? The administration seems to have felt that since a request was certain to be refused — and since Taiwan's security did not depend on it anyway — it would only make trouble to ask. There was evidently a disposition on the part of both the militant Brzezinski wing and the moderate Vance wing not to jostle normalization, which both wanted for their own foreign-policy reasons and which Mr. Carter wanted for political considerations as well.

But surely Taiwan was owed at least the best effort by the United States to extract the strongest guarantee. The lapse suggests an almost indecent yearning, if not an irresponsible haste. How revealing that Mr. Carter, when queried about it at a news conference, dissembled. We do not say Taiwan's security is the worse off as a result. On the contrary, the disclosure is sure to strengthen congressional determination to write language asserting the U.S. interest in the security of Taiwan. Mr. Carter himself, playing catchup, now asserts that the United States might even go to war to protect the island. But to be afraid to ask... What must the Chinese have thought when they saw the Carter administration tiptoeing so?

That question, it seems to us, is relevant to the way Mr. Teng conducted himself when he left. The very next day he attacked the United States for bungling in Iran and "for allowing the Soviet Union to place a lot of pawns on the world's chessboard." It is hard to know what to make of this. Either Mr. Teng was deeply disappointed in his talks here, in which case the administration's claim to have made history with him is absurd. Or he was led to believe that such attacks would serve the useful purpose of spurring the United States to greater anti-Soviet exertions — one wonders in this connection how he interpreted being received for his first U.S. meal in Mr. Brzezinski's home.

The question is not academic. Mr. Teng is obsessed by neighboring Vietnam's march into Cambodia. This may well be the reason he suddenly accelerated China's drive toward normalization last fall. Having massed forces on Vietnam's border, he is threatening unspecified "prudent... sanctions." Unquestionably, China has a problem. But so does the United States. For Mr. Teng, by coming to Washington as this crisis flowered, did a very clever thing.

If the United States, notwithstanding its last-minute warnings, essentially stands still while China moves against Vietnam, this country will appear as a co-conspirator to the Soviet Union — at a moment when the overwhelming U.S. interest lies in moving toward a SALT agreement. Alternatively, if the United States steps back, it will appear to many, in Washington as well as Peking, as unreliable and weak. Either way, Peking becomes the arbiter of U.S. policy to an unacceptable degree.

Underneath these considerations lies a deeper reason for queasiness. It is the impression that Mr. Carter has still not gotten on top of the basic ideological split between Secretary of State Vance, with his first-things-first emphasis on SALT, and National Security Adviser Brzezinski, whose readiness to challenge the Kremlin can take on a gratuitous edge. In the China case, Mr. Carter's advisers took different approaches. Demonstrably, he did not demand from them a fully thought-out and worked-out policy before proceeding.

In brief, the capital's liberals, presumably including Mr. Vance, are scared by how close the United States has gotten to a regime with, it seems, only anti-Sovietism on its mind — although Mr. Brzezinski appears to revel in it. Many conservatives are troubled by the looseness evident in the treatment of Taiwan. Mr. Carter looks foolish for the questionable management of two critical Washington triangles, Moscow-Peking-Washington and Carter-Vance-Brzezinski. He leaves a lot of anxious Americans and foreigners alike right back where they were in mid-1978, wondering just who is in charge.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Windfall in New Haven

Thanks to the transgressions of the Olin Corporation, a group of New Haven residents got a chance to play philanthropist-for-a-day. They are the directors of an ad hoc Community Betterment Fund, whose odd chore, now concluded, was to disburse a half million dollars in reparations assessed by a U.S. judge last March after Olin was convicted of illegal arms sales to South Africa. We were troubled then by the judge's decision. The mishandling of the reparations fund confirms the folly of the original decree.

Olin, whose Winchester munitions plant is located in New Haven, shipped rifles and ammunition to South Africa in violation of a 1968 arms embargo. Unwilling to single out low-level culprits in the company for penalties, Judge Robert Zampano chose instead to impose a reparations payment to the city, on the curious theory that New Haven's image had been besmirched. Creation of the \$510,000 fund touched off a latter-day gold rush. Scores of community groups quickly staked claims. The fund also sparked local debate about whether it should benefit New Haveners or victims of apartheid in South

Africa. The Community Betterment Fund never held public hearings or revealed the criteria that guided its deliberations.

This week, the distributions were announced. The \$510,000 was parceled out to a hodgepodge of local groups, ranging from emergency health-care projects to programs for preventing blindness. Most of the recipients seem legitimate. But several appear to be undeserving; what is more, conflict-of-interest charges against a few directors of the fund have cast a cloud over several awards. Except for \$14,000 in scholarships, South African blacks were ignored.

Extraordinary penalties like reparations have a place in the criminal justice system. But they presuppose that a bona fide victim can be identified and that his injury or loss can be compensated. That was not the case in the Olin affair, where a windfall was conferred on bystanders unconnected with the corporate wrongdoing. Judicial inventiveness ought to have its limits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kindergarten Machiavellianism

The Carterian goodwill, flexibility and maneuvering are badly rewarded in Tehran... The day Afghanistan fell into Moscow's orbit Carter did not even frown... Here is the response to his passivity and to his childish calculations: an American embassy, that of Tehran, is raided... In Kabul, the American ambassador is kidnapped and slain... The neutralism and kindergarten Machiavellianism have not been of much avail: both countries are destabilized. The Afghan domino has already been toppled by Moscow; the Iranian domino is wobbling... The White House is a surprised, helpless witness which can only remain passive while the U.S.S.R. progressively infiltrates and expands its covert control of oil sources to Abadan, where the Tudeh already has the taps in hand. The belatedly asto-

ished West has actually woven the bonds that paralyze it, leaving its adversary a clear field in the name of détente.

— From L'Aurore (Paris).

### Only Strength Prevails

U.S. Policy is no longer just going wrong, it is being seen to go wrong. The Carter policy of preaching human rights, quietly to the Soviets and vigorously to its allies, and of purifying its intelligence services so there are neither scandals nor information, has drawn the negative dividend which hard-nosed critics have been predicting. There is only one rule in world politics — strength prevails. Only when the U.S. gives the clear sign that the era of oblivion is over, and that she will play a forward game in the world again, will defeat by default be halted.

— From the Daily Express (London).

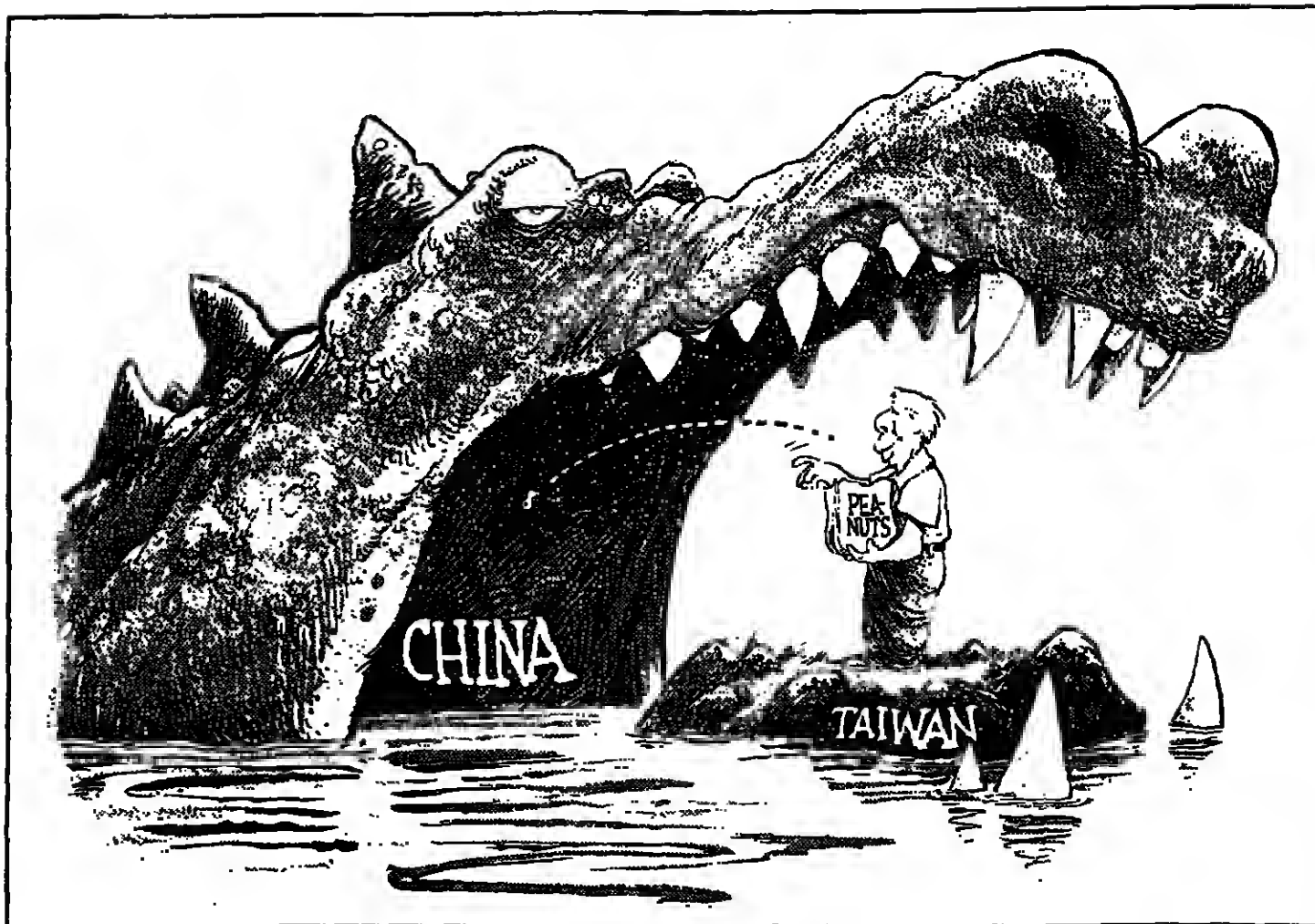
## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
February 17, 1904

CHEFOO — The day on which the Japanese made their torpedo attack on the Russian ships at Port Arthur, many naval officers were at a birthday banquet. The stampede was dreadful. Hundreds of people rushed from the streets, the shops and offices, leaving everything, even their handbooks, behind them, and boarded the train. Among them, covering in a fourth-class carriage, was the Baron whose timber concession on the Yalu river practically caused the war. The railway officials wanted the men to leave the train entirely to the women and children, but they refused.

Fifty Years Ago  
February 17, 1929

MEXICO CITY — With three trains dynamited within a week in Mexico and with two more engagements between rebels and Federals reported, renewed fear for the safety of the present Government and the possibility of a wide revolutionary outbreak were felt here today. Catholic priests have been arrested, and it is reported that their bishops have ordered them to disregard any requests for addresses or other information. It is expected the Government will consider the priests as acting in conspiracy against the State. What would follow such consideration is unknown.



## Carter Receiving Lectures on All Sides

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY — President Carter must feel from time to time that he is back in the austere classrooms of the Naval Academy in Annapolis. For some big shot always seems to be lecturing him these days, telling him to "shape up," or "shut out," or "shut up."

Last month it was the deputy premier of China, Teng Hsiao-ping, who was instructing him in Washington how to handle the Soviet Union in China's interest — a formidable assignment — and now it is the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, who, in the presence of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City, is telling Carter — the day after the U.S. ambassador is murdered in Afghanistan and the U.S. embassy is machine-gunned in Tehran — that he must be more sensitive to the problems of other countries.

Accordingly, it is obvious that the old rules of diplomatic procedure in these summit meetings — even the normal rules of manners — no longer prevail. Both Teng and Lopez Portillo were elaborately courteous in their private meetings with Carter and his wife, but once they were before the television cameras in a public forum, they were talking to their own people, and demonstrating that they could stand up to Uncle Sam.

### 'Suprise Moves'

Lopez Portillo here in Mexico City insisted before Carter and the diplomatic corps that Mexico was going to be independent and trade with the whole world, as if there were some difference on the point with Carter. He referred obliquely to the Carter administration's refusal to agree to buy Mexican gas at a price beyond the cost of Canadian gas in the United States, and suggested that this involved "surprise moves and sudden deceptions" that sooner or later would have an "adverse effect" on U.S.-Mexican relations.

He went on, recognizing that Carter had worldwide problems, and praising him for defending human rights and reviving the "moral foundations" of the political institutions of the United States as if we had lost them, but still implying that the United States was now paying attention to Mexico after a long period of neglect, because Mexico had new discoveries of oil.

"Mexico," he said, "has suddenly found itself in the center of American attention — attention that is a surprising mixture of interest, disdain and fear, much like the recurring vague fears you yourselves [in the United States] inspire in certain areas of our [Mexico's] national subconscious."

This is quite a statement. Maybe it's just some speechwriter's definition of U.S.-Mexican relations, but Lopez Portillo was obviously going along with it — and has expressed it privately to columnists from Washington in the last few days. He is saying that Mexico has not forgotten the past when the United States annexed half its territory in what we call the Mexican War and they call "The Unfair War" or the "American Intervention."

### Useful Mission

Just the same, Carter's mission here has been useful. For, diplomatic procedures and the manners between hosts and guests aside, the Mexicans have told him that he has been so preoccupied with the Soviets, the Chinese, the Middle East and all the struggles of Europe and Africa, that he has neglected his neighbors in Mexico, Canada and the rest of the Western Hemisphere, which Pope John Paul II, in his recent triumphant visit here, called "the continent of hope."

There are at least two ways to deal with this mounting criticism of the United States: the Moynihan way, and the Carter way, both quite different. Pat Moynihan, the Democratic senator from New York and former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is sick of all this criticism of the United States and thinks it's time to "shut out" against this free and easy advice from abroad about what the United States should do in the world. On the other hand, Carter resents but suffers all this criticism

with a deceptive smile. He looked vaguely rueful and even pained when the president of Mexico cut up his policies and even accused him of "deceit" before the diplomatic corps. But Carter did not protest, and even had the bad judgment to recall, in an unfortunate attempt at humor, that when he came to Mexico years ago, he had been "afflicted with Montezuma's revenge."

This lighthearted reference to a critical moment in Mexican history was regarded here as a very bad joke.

### Still Resentful

Nevertheless, Carter's visit here has been useful in some ways. It has focused attention on the neglected relations between the two countries, and reminded Carter and

Secretary of State Vance — whose minds have been on the crisis in the Middle East even during their visit here — that "the new Mexico," with its new oil resources and hopes of being a major oil producer in the last quarter of the century, is still resentful of its loss of territory to the United States and of its dependence on trade with its dominant neighbor to the north.

Mexico's official attitude to its people who are going north illegally to the United States is a case in point. The view here seems to be that this "silent immigration," as President Lopez Portillo calls it, legal or illegal, is something the United States needs and should not complain about. There is even the view here, articulated but not supported by the Mexican government, that the so-called "illegals" are going north by right into Texas and

California and elsewhere along the border which by historical right is really part of Mexico and was stolen from them in the "unfair war" of the last century.

If the Carter-Lopez Portillo meeting did nothing else, however, it brought to U.S. attention this ancient sense of Mexican grievance.

Mexico has not forgotten the war of the last century, or the roundups and deportation of Mexicans from the United States in the Depression days of the 1930s and again in the 1950s. It is crying for a new deal with the United States, even for the right to export its millions of unemployed north of the Rio Grande against the laws of the United States. In private, Carter and Lopez Portillo may have found ways to compromise these problems, but in public, they are clearly still far apart.

## Sharon: Israel's 'Andy Young'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — While Iran severs its intimate Western ties for a Moslem republic, one of Israel's holiest places, at a time when Moslem fundamentalism showed sufficient strength to fire up the Iranian revolution and now threatens sectarian reactions elsewhere, "The Israeli claim to legal rights in Samaria and Judea [the West Bank] is purely biblical," U.S. official said. "The Moslem claim to East or Old Jerusalem also

has a religious derivation. Any fool can see the lethal potential in the aftermath of Iran."

Such caveats have not quieted Sharon. The public airing of Sharon's latest West Bank plans came late last month when he conjured up a "metropolitan Jerusalem" [that] within its surrounding towns, will have a population of 1 million Jews. State Department statisticians put Jerusalem's population today at 300,000, with Arab Palestinians outnumbering Jews 2-1.

Sharon's call for a Jerusalem with 1 million Jewish inhabitants is not part of Begin's public plans, and probably not his secret plans either. Indeed, Sharon's glowing aspirations for Israel's future holdings on the West Bank may be tinged with the same kind of fancy that has made Ambassador Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, a controversial official in the Carter administration.

### 'Purely Biblical'

What disturbs officials is that Sharon risks stirring up dormant religious passions on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem, one of Israel's holiest places, at a time when Moslem fundamentalism showed sufficient strength to fire up the Iranian revolution and now threatens sectarian reactions elsewhere. "The Israeli claim to legal rights in Samaria and Judea [the West Bank] is purely biblical," U.S. official said. "The Moslem claim to East or Old Jerusalem also

"Sharon is Begin's Andy Young," a well-placed authority says. He speaks with Young's conviction about the way things ought to be, but in his heart he must know they never will be that way.

That may be wishful thinking. Sharon, a true hero in the October, 1973, Israeli-Egyptian war, is a convinced territorialist at a time when Israeli hawks are on the increase. What some critics term his territorial romanticism could become

tomorrow's political realism, a fact that may have influenced Begin himself in giving Sharon so much freedom for public announcement of future plans.

The plans Sharon announced in a Jan. 26 interview with Ma'ariv, the Israeli newspaper, are breathtaking in scope. Casting aside much of Begin's promise of self-rule or local autonomy to the Palestinians, Sharon said the process of Israel's control and absorption of vast West Bank lands "will take many years." But he wants the decision to do so to be made publicly right now, before any peace agreement is signed with Egypt.

Sharon envisions three belts of Jewish settlements on the Arab-populated West Bank, "and not just settlements," he said. He promises "roads and highways to ensure territorial continuity between [new] cities and settlements. And not just roads but an extensive infrastructure with army camps, firing ranges, fire-areas for training."

The land for this Israeli takeover of large portions of the West Bank must be seized "without any delay." Asked if such seizure of lands might not weaken the chances of Egypt signing a peace agreement with Israel, and of Jordan and the Palestinians negotiating self-rule, Sharon said it would not. "Seizure of lands does not increase friction with the Arab population," he told Ma'ariv. "It will prevent such friction in the future."

That view of Arab reactions to the loss of their lands reminded some authorities here of Andy Young's view of Fidel Castro's Cuban troops in Angola as a "stabilizing" force. Neither view is in accord with political facts. Accordingly, some officials doubt Sharon's ability to talk Begin's government into anything like so ambitious a development plan for the West Bank.

Instead, the few settlements Sharon has been able to get through Begin's Cabinet could turn out to be more like Potemkin villages than the beginnings of serious future towns. That is the rosy view of Sharon's public declarations. If it is wrong, the religious fanaticism unleashed in Iran could spread to Moslem Jerusalem and the West Bank, introducing a lethal element not yet felt in that tortured land.

## Deciphering China Aims In Vietnam

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — The principal railroad in Vietnam runs from Saigon north along the coast to Hanoi, whence it branches out like a giant V into China.

During the Vietnam war, despite repeated bombings, those rail links constituted a lifeline carrying weapons, ammunition, food and medicine from China.

Now, after the passage of only a few years, those two corridors represent a serious threat to the Hanoi regime. For, poised just north of the border at those two crossing points are Chinese armies with an estimated total strength of 150,000 to 170,000.

They are backed by 800 to 1,000 combat aircraft and more tanks than are normally associated with an infantry force of that size, suggesting preparations for a rapid thrust southward.

Is the threat real or a bluff?

### 'Necessary Lessons'

When Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was in Washington he told American correspondents: 1) the Chinese "mean what we say," 2) "we Chinese do not act rashly," but 3) the Vietnamese and their Soviet mentors must be taught "some necessary lessons."

Asked to amplify, he said that when there was an invasion into Zaire "by the Cubans backed by the Soviet Union... the French... sent some troops over and gave them a lesson."

Despite warnings from President Carter, his key aides and members of Congress that a military move into Vietnam was likely to trigger Soviet retaliation against China, Teng was still uttering his threats in Tokyo on the way home. A growing consensus among policy-makers and analysts here is that China is not bluffing.

But why? What does China stand to gain against the risks? After all, the overriding strategic purpose of its dramatic move to the West is to hold the Russian "polar bear" at bay long enough to build itself up with modern technology so it can defend itself.

Why, when admittedly it is so weak, should it consider offering Moscow a dandy pretext to strike?

There are a number of hypotheses being mullied over by U.S. analysts.

One view is that Peking is banking on the conviction that if it limits itself to a fast-paced movement into northern Vietnam, chewing up the two lightly armed Vietnamese divisions in forward positions and destroying a number of military installations before pulling out, the most the Russians will do is to smash some towns in remote Sinkiang province along the Chinese-Soviet border.

But meanwhile Peking will have reinforced its "don't mess with me" image in lashing out at any perceived threat along its long borders, as it did in 1950 by throwing troops across the Yalu into the Korean war, as it did in 1962 by temporarily seizing two large chunks of India, and as it did in 1969 in a series of clashes with Soviet troops in the Amur-Ussuri River area.

Another hypothesis is that China might restrict itself to border skirmishes up to battalion size, hoping thereby to draw many of Vietnam's 150,000 troops out of Cambodia to increase the prospects of a long, bloody, indecisive guerrilla war there.

A much more ominous theory is that China is becoming very alarmed that no one is standing up to an increasingly aggressive Soviet Union, with its Cuban and Vietnamese proxies, and that somehow it must shock the United States into backing away from a one-sided détente in favor of joining a worldwide effort to check Moscow's expanding "hegemony."

What would happen in the Senate debate over a controversial new SALT treaty and over the détente relationship if, in retaliation for a Chinese move against Vietnam's border provocations and Cambodia's invasion, Russia bloodied China or established protective air and naval bases in Vietnam?

Might that tip the balance against the treaty and, as seen from Peking, wake up the sleeping U.S. giant to its leadership responsibilities?

Or is there another explanation? The next few months should tell.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## Around the Galleries

## Dipping Into Hockney's Pools

## London

David Hockney, Warehouse Gallery, 52 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, London W.C.2, to Feb. 28.

In recent years, it has been my contrary opinion that much of Hockney's work had not lived up to the qualities and promise of his student and immediate post-PCA productions. However, in this exhibition of his most recent work — "Paper Pools" — he shows himself to be the master his early output foreshadowed. Collaborating with Ken Tyler, of Tyler Graphics, he has made a series of six-panel pressed color pulp pictures, all of them images of a swimming pool in various lights (and darks) and weather.

The technicalities of the medium are complex and ingenious, but its possibilities in the hands of a master would seem to be endless. The last time I derived so much absolute pleasure from an exhibition was in 1970, at the Matisse Exposition du Centenaire. This is the true measure of Hockney's current achievement.

Hubert Dalwood (1924-1976), Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to March 4.

Organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain, this exhibition is by way of being a memorial retrospective. Dalwood's earliest work was as a figurative modeler; he won an Italian government scholarship in the late 1940s. A decade later, however, his first essays in abstraction woo him two major prizes (Moore's Liverpool, 1960; the Venice Biennale, 1962) and he stayed thereafter predominantly an abstractionist. In the late 1960s his work became more adventurous, combining such materials as bronze and ribbon, or steel and living plants, in a single sculpture. In his last phase, abruptly terminated by death, his vast abstracts were much influenced by his observations in the Far East, where a Churchill Fellowship took him in 1972. All periods of his work are well represented in this show.

Vienna to the Age of Schubert, Victoria & Albert Museum, South Kensington, London S.W.7, to April 1.

Subtitled "The Biedermeier Interior 1815-1848," this beautifully staged exhibition, organized by the Austrian Museum of Applied Art, comprises furniture, porcelain, glass, silver and fashion textiles, as well as drawings and painting. Outstanding are the uniformity of inspiration in pure and applied art in Schubert's Vienna, and the airy lightness combined with rococo fantasy which anticipated Art Nouveau.

Outsiders, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London S.E.1, to April 8. This is an exhibition of work by



Scandurra (detail), in Rome.

"individuals who belong to no movement or school, who have very seldom had any instruction or training unless to reject it, and who usually lack any cultural indoctrination." Which is true as far as it goes; but it should be added that more than half the drawings, paintings and sculptures in this large exhibition were made by schizophrenics and manic-depressives while confined in psychiatric hospitals, and cannot therefore be judged by the same criteria as would apply to work created by rational artists.

For all that, there are some fine works here, notably the meticulous spiritualist art of French coal miner Augustin Lesage and English housewife Madge Gill, the sculptures of Pascal Verbon, and the large pen-and-ink drawings of Scottie Wilson.

Philip Sutton, Browne & Darby, 19 Cork St., London W.1, to March 3.

Sutton is a passionate colorist (typical title among these recent works: "Riotous Flowers") who is also an intimist on a big scale, if such an apparent contradiction in terms may be allowed. Flowers, portraits and West Country sea-scapes all express a bubbling happiness and *joie de vivre*.

English Painting and Drawing 1900-1940, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond St., London W.1, to Feb. 23.

This exhibition of the work of 31 traditional British painters includes a number represented by a single work; but there are important groups of work by the well-known English post-Impressionist Bernard Adeney (1878-1966); John Nash (1893-1977); W.R. Sickert (1860-1942); and Helen Binyon, here showing five excellent watercolors.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## Rome

The Polish Avant-garde 1910-1978, Palazzo Esposizioni Via Nazionale 194, March 4.

This large survey is divided into various sections and several comprehensive one-man shows within them. Abstraction presents the

largest body of work. It begins with a visit to close to that of the Russian Constructivists and the Dutch De Stijl group, goes on to Dadaist collage which owes something to German social conscious art at its edges, and then settles into a finely tuned hard edge style which looks like nothing so much as the output of the "American Abstract Artists" group, who, working before the advent of Abstract Expressionism, also in the early '40s, were also not known abroad.

The most outstanding one-man show is the one devoted to Henryk Stazewski, who is still active today in Lodz. His exploration of surface and balance resulted in cool spare reliefs, subtly complex, and lately in intelligently organized understated compositions in clean adamantine colors.

Among the contemporary conceptualists Roman Opalka, internationally known for his inquiry into the nature of multiplicity, shows a set of his indefatigable listings of tiny numbers over statelike grounds.

An unusual case, quite outside of any abstraction or other stylistic modern art forms, and the only one closer to the rich vein of folk art fantasy running under East European consciousness, is the celebrated Witkiewicz, who was a writer and photographer as well as a painter. His "Creation of the World," his two temptations of St. Anthony, swirling with witches and dragons and horned demons, are imaginative and vivid, unintellectual, and at times grotesque. His figuration, mildly threatening or wildly agitated, but always intriguing, is the most genuine and independent expression here.

Even more monomaniac than Witkiewicz is Tadeusz Kantor, the director of the well-known theater group. In a huge collection of his assemblages in duos, colors and funky materials, a heap of folding chairs, madly clapping who activated by a rope, would have more impact were it not so obviously named "Destruction Machine." Kantor's wife Maria Stangier, with white humorous constructions, and all of his young actors also exhibit assemblages and projects for events. Concurrently with the exhibition they are performing "Cricot 2" — to be shown at LaMama Cafe in New York in March.

The juxtaposition of sacking materials with bits of human bodies, harness, surgical implements, odd sounds, and other incongruous unrelated elements both in Kantor's theater and in his assemblages, a form of misunderstood post-art, are to evoke a sense of anxiety and death. Kantor started work in an underground situation, and though today state-subsidized, his lugubrious expressionism makes it plain he still believes himself to be persecuted. His provocation is too obvious to shock in this day and age.

Placido Scandurra, Trifalco Vantaggio 22, Feb. 24.

Scandurra, an expert etcher and painter, is one of the liveliest artists around because his impressions are so immediate. At one time he did small, acutely observed watercolors of the inmates and nurses of a mental institution, and after further representational paintings turned to abstraction, but of whimsical, strangely coiled forms. Now he has come back to the figurative with little paintings made of vivacious linework and deft touches of watercolor. They are pageants of human and animal behavior — of chubby gauche creatures who converse, approach, couple and chase each other. These meetings and greetings often are strung over the pages like the aligned boxes of comic strips, but there are no balloons, because the poses of the gawky bodies speak for themselves. Like Thurber, Scandurra sees "civilized" life as a series of bizarre struggles and situations, half sinister, half amusing. The sprightly little nudes in these bestiaries can be absurd or fanciful, but there is also something enduring and brave in their stance. Just because Scandurra's format is not the least ambi-



F.G. Waldmueller, in Victoria and Albert's Vienna exhibition.

tious, there is something original and fresh in his expression.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

## Paris

Pier Paolo Piccinato, Galerie Aronthon, 1 Rue Boucicaut, Paris 15, to March.

Piccinato began working a few years ago on the idea of visualizing words by rendering vowels by colors and consonants by the appearance of materials such as wood, glass, or shapes such as a sphere. This led to a series of paintings and pastels, a number of which are on view here. The idea has charm both because sounds are presented as though they stood in three-dimensional space, and because one could well imagine transpositions of whole texts into such a medium. This is not the first attempt to render language in color and shape, but it is the only one so far that is readily legible. More recently Piccinato has begun using the shapes and symbols elaborated this way to compose paintings to which they are assembled freely and without reference to their original function, and a number of these works are also presented here.

Zuka, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Calot, Paris 6, to March 10.

Zuka, an American artist living in Paris since 1950, works with wallpaper which she cuts out and uses in unexpected ways to produce narrative scenes of, in the present exhibition, the early history of her native California. Matisse's cutouts, it has been observed, were done with sheets of pure color, while Zuka does not recede at using the sometimes trivial patterns of commercial wallpaper. This she does with deadpan wit, giving a new life to what seemed condemned to the limbo of "petit bourgeois" interiors and cheap hotels.

Un Certain Art Anglais, ARC, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to March 12.

Some 30 English artists of the '70s are presented here. The orientation is toward a broad use of photography, with stress on the class struggle, politics (Ulster), sociology (murky), art theory as art. As the preface states, the organizers who compile the choice are interested in "art as communication." It can be argued that art is not communication, and that where it strives to be that it tends to be comic neither. One may suppose that sociologists, for instance, are better at sociology than artists are hope to be. One can hope that their prose is less abysmally dull than that of artists. The element of art is emotion — and emotion is natural.

## Entertainment

## Billy Joel: 52d Street Comes to Paris

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Feb. 16 (IHT) — He whipped into town for a one-night stand. But although his lightning appearance in Paris took many by surprise, fans of the New York rock star Billy Joel, the hottest male singer in the United States, packed the Salle Pleyel. The concert, which had the audience on its feet and roaring, lasted two hours, with four encores.



Billy Joel

"I always thought I'd come to Paris," said an effusive Joel at a very French dinner given for him after the show. "Germany was better than this, but for a first time, Paris was terrific and it will be better the second time."

Billy Joel is a Long Island boy and it shows in his personality and in his music, which is an ode to a teenager's Long Island in the 1950s and '60s and to New York City now. His two most recent albums, "The Stranger" and "52d Street," sold 6 million copies in 1978. "52d Street" remains number one in the U.S. charts.

But success was a long time coming for Joel. 31, who is 5 feet 5

inches tall, wears a tough leather jacket, and says he was a "hood" at Hicksville High School in the 1960s.

At 4, he began to play the piano. By 16, he had formed a rock group that played at teenage bebop parties. Thus began an odyssey through several groups, to his first big album, "Cold Spring Harbor," to California for three years, stints as a cocktail-lounge pianist there, and on to New York with his hit song, "Just the Way You Are."

"I may seem like an overnight sensation to you," he said last night, "but I've been in the profession 14 years."

Shadowboxing and Beer The music — which Joel writes himself — has been labeled and criticized as "fusion," since it draws on several rock strains. He has acknowledged a debt to the Righteous Brothers, a '60s group. But he has also been compared to Elton John. Joel's group — consisting of five musicians — highlights a pleas-

ant mix of piano (played by Joel), saxophone and Joel's tremulous and aggressive voice.

Joel gives a virtuoso and seemingly inexhaustible performance. Between songs, he shadowboxes on stage and sips from a bottle of beer. During songs, he scampers right and left and occasionally leaps onto the piano, alternately acting like an imp and a "tough."

At the dinner party afterward, Joel said he understood why foreigners have taken to his music. "I said in the beginning *pardonnez-moi, ne parlez pas français*. But if the music is good, they like it."

His European tour continues on to Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and to several cities in Great Britain. It winds up Feb. 26 in London.

## Collector's Guide

## M. C. ESCHER

Collection For Sale or Trade for

## ART NOUVEAU

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## The Art Market

## Careful Salesmanship in U.K.

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Feb. 16 (IHT) — The sale of so-called "fine eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century European paintings" held Wednesday at Sotheby's was a model of rationalization that should be meditated on by continental auctioneers.

In British salesroom language such a title covers a wide range of styles from every country. This includes third-rate genre painting of the 18th century, academic art of the 19th century and fringe movements that reacted against academic art yet failed to win recognition by later generations.

On Wednesday they were mainly Dutch and Flemish. German and Austrian, Spanish, Italian and French. In their countries of origin, such works are occasionally sold in specialized auctions but seldom attract international crowds. In France they are mostly flogged off in the daily sales that have no catalog at all.

What makes English sales remarkable is the care spent on such paintings. They are briefly captioned and lavishly illustrated in catalogs dispatched around the world long before the sale. Although very few of Wednesday's 338 items were estimated at more than £2,000, and a majority at under £1,000, they were nearly all illustrated.

The £5 catalog may not be a monument to scholarship — some names were not correctly read and one at least, Alex de Andreis, does not appear to be known to the artists of biographical dictionaries. Yet, like similar catalogs, it will remain a useful work of reference, indispensable to dealers, collectors and art historians for its many illustrations. This in itself is one of the most effective forms of advertising, as Marcus Linell, initiator of the academic art sales at Sotheby's, Belgavia, was the first to see.

Price Variations

Having given credit where credit is due, it is interesting to observe that such careful salesmanship does not necessarily result in the highest possible price for every picture.

Taking the French school as the most suitable group lending itself to comparison with continental sales, prices were fairly different from what they would probably have been in Paris. They came closest to French prices in one category — 19th-century kitsch. The sappy portrait of a "Flower Seller" as a young peasant girl dreamily sitting on the steps of a church brought £550. This is hardly due to the name of the artist, Francois-Alfred Delobbe (1835-1920) — misspelled in Sotheby's catalog as a nobleman's name — this mercifully forgotten pupil of the arch-kitsch painter Adolphe Bouguereau means little whether in Paris or London. It is the subject matter that determines the commercial value of a dab of this caliber.

A different case is provided by the portrait of a lady playing the guitar, whose Parisian costume and baird would date it to the 1890s. Doce in the theatrical manner favored by the photographers of the time, this had the advantage of a well-known signature, that of Ant-

werp-born Georges Croegaert, who spent most of his life in Paris. His origins assure him a strong market in Belgium. Prices have not changed significantly in the last decade. In February, 1970, Sotheby's sold "A Pleasant Surprise" for £1,600; last Wednesday the portrait rose to £1,890, just about the right price in Paris.

## Question of Taste

A few paintings that come much closer to the English and German taste than the French taste sold marginally better than they might have in Paris. This applies to a very unusual and interesting portrait of "A Young Girl's First Communion," signed by Pierre-Auguste Cot in 1870. A pupil of Bouguereau's, like Delobbe, Cot greatly surpassed the latter in technical mastery. A consummate draftsman with an uncanny talent for light effects and a dramatic sense of posture, he has shown his model standing facing the spectator, her head bent slightly forward as a ray lights her from behind. The flowing hair tied by a ribbon, combined with the artificial sweetness, must have appealed to an audience with a liking for pre-Raphaelite painting or the German romantic school — hence the surprising £4,440 it brought.

Similar considerations may have given a useful boost to the absurd portrait of a guard in 16th-century costume, called "The King's Dog," by Charles Alexandre Cousin de la Fosse who won a third-class medal in 1873 — a perfect assessment of his aesthetic achievement: 1999 is perhaps more than this might fetch in Paris.

In contrast, several of the more interesting pieces were undervalued by Parisian standards.

Eugene Carriere (1849-1906) was a pupil of academic painter Alexandre Cabanel. Although untouched by any of the avant-garde theories of his time, he broke away from the academic movement. He painted blurred ghostly silhouettes emerging out of shadowy back-

grounds, all in browns and grays, often anticipating advanced Impressionism in a totally different palette. A family study of two women and two young boys was at least 50 percent below the Paris price at £830.

Narrisse Virgile Diaz de la Pena (1807-1876) is an even stranger forerunner of Impressionism. The son of a Spanish refugee involved in an assassination plot against Joseph Bonaparte, he was born in Bordeaux, lived in extreme poverty and only took a few cursory lessons in painting from Soucheon, a mediocre academic pupil of Louis David. This may have helped him develop his highly personal manner, characterized by remarkable sense of light effects and a quick brushwork jutting down strokes of color side by side. His faces, painted three-quarters, with deep-set eyes lost in shadow, are strangely close to those of Carriere on a much smaller scale. A remarkable painting of a procession through a forest was knocked down at £244, far below the going Paris price. A charming gathering of women in Napoleon III costume sitting in a park was quite interesting for its light color-scheme.

Some surprising bargains could even be had here and there. A painting that had all the qualities that Courbet was to develop later, was done in 1837 by Paul Flandrin, a brother of the well-known and horrendously kitschy Hippolyte-Jean Flandrin. The landscape in pale grays and intense greens was knocked down at a ridiculous £275.

Paradoxically, the awareness that such good buys can be made even in these widely advertised sales is a powerful attraction and partly accounts for the huge crowd of dealers and connoisseurs they draw from every corner of Europe, which in turn induces buyers to send their goods for sale in London. The English auction system now seems to have reached the point where even its failings work in its favor, an admirable commercial feat.

<p><b>AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES (France)</b></p> <p><b>SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18</b></p> <p><b>PAIS DES CONGRES (Place du Chateau)</b></p> <p><b>10.30 a.m.</b></p> <p><b>OLD MASTER PAINTINGS</b></p> <p><b>CHARLES X OBJECTS AND FURNITURE</b></p> <p><b>2 p.m.</b></p> <p><b>XVIIIth and early XIXth cent. OBJECTS &amp; FURNITURE TAPESTRIES - RUGS</b></p> <p>Maitres P. and J. MARTIN (Tel. 950.58.08)</p>	<p><b>AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES (France)</b></p> <p><b>SUNDAY FEBRUARY 18</b></p> <p><b>HOTEL RAMEAU, 5 rue Rameau</b></p> <p><b>2 p.m.</b></p> <p><b>200 MODERN PAINTINGS</b></p> <p>from 1880 to the present</p> <p><b>XIXth cent. MASTERS and MINOR MASTERS</b></p> <p>Maitre BLACHE (Tel. 950.55.06)</p>
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**OLD MASTER PAINTINGS & DRAWINGS**

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A portrait of Shahzade 'Abbas Mirza, signed by Abdullah Khan, Quajar, dated A.H. 1222/A.D. 1807, 197 by 75 cm., sold on 9th October 1978 for £120,000

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).



## Japan Shifts Priority To Inflation Control

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ) — Inflation control is becoming Japan's economic priority, taking the place of stimulating growth, which has recovered faster than expected. The change will not be announced publicly, however, as it could be interpreted by Japan's major trading partners as a step backward from the government's pledges to reduce its sizable trade and services surpluses.

Economists here warn that unless the government begins to take effective measures to curb prices, inflation could be rekindled, especially with the Iranian crisis pushing up fuel prices. Last week, Bank of Japan governor Teichiro Morinaga said the central bank will operate its monetary policy with more emphasis on price stabilization "because the economy is steadily improving."

## Japan Trade In Deficit

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Japan, posting its second-largest trade deficit on record in January, reported a record \$1.4-billion current-account deficit in the month after a revised December surplus of \$1.93 billion and compared with a deficit of \$266 million a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

The January trade deficit of \$800 million compared with surpluses of \$2.62 billion in December and \$350 million in January, 1978. The nation had a record \$819-million trade deficit in January, 1974. Ministry officials said, however, the turnaround on the trade account is a usual pattern for January, when exports slow and imports pick up.

Exports fell to \$5.95 billion from December's revised \$5.53 billion and compared with \$5.6 billion in January, 1978. Imports fell to \$6.75 billion from \$6.91 billion in December but were up from \$5.23 billion a year earlier. Officials said January imports included \$250 million under the nation's emergency import program, sharply up from \$82 million in December.

The balance-of-payments deficit widened to \$970 million from December's \$93 million and a year earlier's \$208 million. The combined transfers and invisible trade accounts in January were in deficit by \$600 million compared with December's invisible-trade deficit of \$605 million and a transfer-account deficit of \$85 million.

The long-term capital account deficit narrowed sharply to \$200 million from a \$1.62-billion deficit in December due to active buying by foreigners of Japanese bonds following a relaxation of the country's ban on non-residents' acquisition of bonds, officials said.

## France Has Trade Surplus

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ) — France posted a 51-million-franc (about \$11.9 million) trade surplus in January following deficits of 1,063 million francs in December and 1,693 million francs a year earlier, the Trade Ministry reported today.

The December deficit, the fourth in the year, was considered to have been exceptional because of precautionary purchases of oil. France's energy deficit stood at 5.3 billion francs in January, down 500 million francs from December, the ministry said.

Exports rose to 31,842 billion

francs in January, seasonally adjusted, from 30,643 billion in December and 26,841 billion a year earlier. Imports rose to 31,791 billion francs from 31,706 billion the previous month and 28,434 billion francs in January, 1978.

The ministry said that consumer goods imports rose substantially again in January, resulting in a 219-million-franc deficit in the sector. France's traditional surplus in capital equipment remained at the average monthly level observed in 1978 of 1.3 billion francs, the ministry said. The auto industry's trade surplus of 2.1 billion francs also showed little change, it added.

Further fueling inflation will be higher national railway fares, tobacco prices and public health-insurance fees that are scheduled to take effect this summer. There is also speculation that more companies will raise prices.

Reflecting the increased inflationary pressure, the wholesale price index turned upward late last year and surged in January at an annual rate of 7.4 percent. One measure of money supply, cash plus deposits in the private sector, has been running about 12 percent above year-earlier levels since last July.

So far, the government has not introduced any significant measures to stem inflation, but it has signaled some possible courses of action. The Economic Planning Agency has begun to review so-called anti-recession cartels, in which certain troubled industries are permitted by law to regulate their output to support their market.

Several favorable domestic economic trends have contributed to the government's move away from stimulating growth. According to the EPA, corporate capital spending is projected to rise 17.5 percent in the current fiscal year, up from an earlier 14-percent projection. Another agency reported new machinery orders in the January-March period will rise 66.3 percent from the previous quarter, reflecting a general upturn in economic activity. Corporate earnings are expected to mirror the trend.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry revised upward December's manufacturing and mining production index to 127.5 (1975 equals 100) from the preliminary 127 which was announced at the end of January. The revised index was up 1.4 percent from November and up 7.9 percent a year earlier.

The December deficit, the fourth in the year, was considered to have been exceptional because of precautionary purchases of oil. France's energy deficit stood at 5.3 billion francs in January, down 500 million francs from December, the ministry said.

The auto industry's trade surplus of 2.1 billion francs also showed little change, it added.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Beneficial		LTV	
4th Qtr	1978	4th Qtr	1978
Revenue	23.43	Revenue	1,390
Profits	1.00	Profits	8.80
Per Share	0.67	Per Share	15.00
1st Qtr	1979	1st Qtr	1979
Revenue	98.30	Revenue	5,260
Profits	4.19	Profits	39.60
Per Share	3.64	Per Share	53.20
Dresser Industries		National Can	
4th Qtr	1978	4th Qtr	1978
Revenue	790.80	Revenue	973.30
Profits	49.00	Profits	20.78
Per Share	1.27	Per Share	2.29
Frost		Austro	
4th Qtr	1978	4th Qtr	1978
Revenue	621.00	Revenue	1,400
Profits	20.78	Profits	86.60
Per Share	1.71	Per Share	0.392
1st Qtr	1979	1st Qtr	1979
Revenue	2,240	Revenue	1,400
Profits	77.67	Profits	86.60
Per Share	6.34	Per Share	0.392
Gillette		Britain	
4th Qtr	1978	4th Qtr	1978
Revenue	468.10	Revenue	1,400
Profits	23.60	Profits	86.60
Per Share	0.78	Per Share	0.392
1st Qtr	1979	1st Qtr	1979
Revenue	1,710	Revenue	1,400
Profits	94.60	Profits	86.60
Per Share	3.14	Per Share	0.392
Kiddie (Walter)		Japan	
4th Qtr	1978	4th Qtr	1978
Revenue	1,880	Revenue	56,190
Profits	68.70	Profits	3,023
Per Share	6.12	Per Share	70.00
Kroger		W. Germany	
4th Qtr	1978	4th Qtr	1978
Revenue	2,000	Revenue	1,110
Profits	30.09	Profits	36.60
Per Share	2.21	Per Share	29.30
1st Qtr	1979	1st Qtr	1979
Revenue	7,830	Revenue	1,110
Profits	84.59	Profits	36.60
Per Share	6.22	Per Share	29.30

## Economic News Analysis Oil, Recession and Inflation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT) — Risks of a U.S. recession will increase and inflation will ratchet upward if, as expected, oil-price increases announced by the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are followed by other producing countries, government and private economists report.

Calculations based on the nine million barrels that the United States imports daily showed that U.S. consumers would be paying \$3 billion more annually for oil products. This works out to 0.2 percentage points in additional inflation on the consumer price index, which before the Iranian oil cutback had been expected to rise 7.4 percent this year by administration economists. Private economists had been less sanguine. Last year consumer prices rose 9 percent.

Walter Levy, a prominent oil consultant, told the Washington Post that even before other OPEC countries raise their crude oil prices, "there will be a product-price explosion." He said that this is "a clear and present danger" because refiners will base their prices on the highest crude quotations — meaning the Abu Dhabi-Qatar premium prices — not necessarily any cheaper crude they burn. On the basis of the 7-percent increase these two exporters announced yesterday, Mr. Levy said, an OPEC-wide boost would add \$10-to-12 billion a year to the consuming countries' balance-of-payments deficits. Of this, the U.S. share would be about 30 percent.

"There will be extraordinary pressure on most other OPEC countries to at least follow what those two countries do. And if the premium trade expands, as it is likely to do, and OPEC moved all the way to spot market prices which are even \$4 to \$5 higher, then the balance-of-payments bill could be up \$50-to-60 billion a year," he said. "The only hope" is that the "more responsible" OPEC members would resist such a move. But he warned that consuming countries like the United States must first show they intend to do more than passively resist the inflow of premium-priced crude oil.

The worsening of the inflation outlook and the additional pressure on the balance of payments, while "not catastrophic," as one government econ-

omist commented, are nevertheless factors militating against any immediate relaxation of the Federal Reserve's restrictive monetary policies.

As a result, economists inside and outside the government now believe the expected U.S. business slowdown will be severe and develop more rapidly than had been anticipated earlier.

Economists such as Lacy Hunt, senior vice president of the Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, pointed out that the 0.2-percent impact on the consumer price index measures only the direct effects of the oil price hike. He calculates the direct and indirect effects — measuring the impact of oil costs on everything the economy produces — at closer to 0.5 percent.

His bank's computers earlier had the economy's output of goods and services turning down in the fourth quarter. Now they indicate a sharper drop in the fourth quarter and the start of the decline in the third.

The economy's current position is unclear because of the effect of winter weather. Storms, for instance, interfered with the output of utilities, mines and factories last month, leading to the smallest gain in industrial production in a year.

### A Bright Spot

But economists say that strength in sales and employment has generated a momentum that will keep the economy growing at least through the first half. They see this momentum, however, on a collision course with the government's restrictive monetary and fiscal policies that are forced by the high inflation rate. Threatened insufficiency of oil and gas supplies would intensify the impact of any collision.

"If businessmen gear up production lines with the expectation that spending growth will continue," warns Manufacturers Hanover Trust in its Financial Digest, "they could find themselves with large supplies of unsold goods — a very costly development in today's high interest rate environment."

The latest Commerce Department figures show business following ultraconservative inventory policies and economists point to this leaness of inventories as one of the few encouraging factors in the gray prospects for the future.

## Increase in Oil Prices Seen Spreading

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ)

At least five of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have increased prices of their oil so far in one way or another, beyond the scheduled rates for the first quarter and the rest are expected to follow.

The prolonged cutoff of Iranian supplies and the resulting tight spot market have allowed the increase, which further boosts the 14.5-percent cumulative four-stage increase OPEC set for 1979.

Those charging higher prices are: Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, which is charging premiums for part of its output that were not scheduled to take effect until Oct. 1; Iraq, OPEC's second-largest producer, which is producing near capacity and selling large volumes of its oil on spot markets at whatever prices the market will bear; Kuwait, which has refused to sell additional oil to its chief customers unless they are willing to forgo the usual pricing discounts; Abu Dhabi, which has notified the oil companies operating there of substantial new across-the-board increases for all this year, starting yesterday, at around 7.2 percent more for the first quarter alone; and Qatar, one of OPEC's smallest producers, which is following Abu Dhabi with similar percentage increases.

Observers expect the increases to spread across OPEC by the start of the second quarter, perhaps sooner — particularly in Venezuela, Indonesia and the African countries, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria, which

produce the favored lighter grades of crude — even if Iranian exports are resumed.

[Oil analysts in Paris said today that Algeria, which produces one of the lightest and purest crude oils, is already negotiating an increase although it is not known by how much, Reuters reported.]

Meanwhile, Iran plans to cut its oil exports to one-fifth of levels before the Islamic revolution. Tehran radio, monitored in London, said in a broadcast. The radio said the shah's regime was bent on using up Iran's oil resources within the next 20 years. By cutting back, the radio said, Iran can hold onto its oil reserves for 700 years. There was no immediate confirmation from the new government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan to substantiate the statement.

At OPEC's headquarters in Vienna yesterday, a spokesman denied rumors that the producer group will hold a special meeting next month for further pricing actions. [However, Valentin Hernandez, Venezuela's Energy and Mines Minister said in Caracas today that OPEC oil ministers will meet in March to discuss the repercussions of the Iranian crisis on the world energy situation, Reuters reported.]

Further pricing moves are also anticipated by Indonesia, which raised the price of its key grade of crude oil, Sumatra light, slightly more than 2 percent at the start of this year despite the 5-percent general rise in OPEC prices.

Even in Venezuela, where crude tends toward the heavier grades that are popular among refiners, observers expect price increases for the second quarter to go beyond the previously planned percentage increase. Venezuela has traditionally reviewed its prices quarterly, and the government is already under considerable criticism for selling the bulk of its oil through contract arrangements. Thus, the country does not have much oil to be offered at the higher spot prices. Venezuelan government officials said they would not change the contracts until they come up for review.

Meanwhile, Iraq is not waiting for current contracts to come up for review. In recent days, it has notified oil companies buying petroleum on contract there that price reviews are to be undertaken now.

In New York, major U.S. banks said they expect to comply with the request from the Iranian central bank not to make transfers and deposits on the bank's overseas accounts without prior consent. The banks noted, however, that virtually no business is being conducted at the present time and the situation remains very unclear.

**Romania Raises Syndicated Loan**  
LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — Romania is raising a \$320-million syndicated loan, the Bank of Montreal said today.

The 12-year loan carries a split interest of 4 percent over London interbank offered rates (Libor) for the first seven years and 3 percent for the remaining five. The loan, fully underwritten by Canadian banks, is part of an overall \$1-billion operation to finance the purchase of a nuclear power station from Canada.

The Export Development Corp. of Canada will supply the remaining \$680 million at a fixed rate of interest and for a period longer than the 12-year commercial loan. Bank of Montreal said, without giving further details.

Panama is raising a \$110-million credit for 10 years, carrying interest of 3 percent over Libor, said Sumitomo Finance International.

**British Retail Prices Up 1.5% for January**  
LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — The U.K. retail price index rose 1.5 percent in January after a 0.8-percent gain in December, taking Britain's inflation rate on a year-on-year basis to 9.3 percent after 8.4 percent in December, the Employment Department said today.

The all items index rose to 207.2 in January, based on January 1974 equals 100, from 204.2 in December and compared with 189.3 in January, 1978. The all items index except seasonal foods rose 1.1 percent in January to 207.3 (base 1974), up 8.8 percent from a year ago while seasonal food prices rose 13.4 percent, the second-highest increase on record.

## Prices End Mixed on Big Board

### Income Rises .4%; Housing Starts Off

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today as investors continued to refrain from active trading for the third consecutive day, focusing on energy-related issues and takeover candidates.

Analysts said worries about rising oil prices and the continuing fighting in Iran remained negatives. And with a long holiday weekend coming up, traders were reluctant to take on new positions.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 2.08 to 827.01 with advancing issues leading declining 698 to 698. Volume fell to 21.1 million shares from 22.62 million yesterday.

Housing starts plunged to their lowest level in two years last month as record mortgage interest rates began to cripple sales. The Commerce Department said housing starts were at an annual rate of 1.66 million units last month, 19.7 percent below the December level and the first time since February, 1978, that new starts have been less than 2 million.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that U.S. factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 85.9 percent of capacity in January, down from 86.1 percent in December. Capacity utilization fell to 87.5 percent from 87.8 percent among materials-producing industries.

The Commerce Department also reported that U.S. personal income rose 0.4 percent in January for the smallest gain in a year due to a rise in Social Security taxes. The \$7.9-billion rise to an annual rate of \$1.8 trillion was the smallest since January, 1978, and was considerably below December's increase of \$21.8 billion, or 1.2 percent.

Chilton Co. was a standout and up 15 points to 82 bid, over the counter. Directors backed an American Broadcasting Co. bid to acquire the publisher for \$86 a share. ABC was unchanged at 36 1/2.

Active Occidental Petroleum rose 3 1/2 to 19 1/2. A federal judge said it does not have to pay legal fees and costs incurred by Mead Corp. in blocking a takeover bid.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher with the index up 0.57 to 163.15.

## Carter, Industry Set Textile-Import Pact

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP) — The Carter administration reached an import-controls agreement with the textile and apparel industries yesterday that is expected to remove a major obstacle to eventual congressional approval of a new world trade pact.

The agreement commits the politically powerful industries to support the administration's anti-inflation and trade programs, presumably including the trade pact, industry officials said.

Government and industry sources said it means the two industries will not oppose prompt congressional adoption of a bill that the Common Market has been demanding as a condition for concluding the multilateral trade accord now in its final stages in Geneva. The bill, which would authorize continued waiving of penalty duties on subsidized imports pending completion of the trade

pact, has been held up in the House Ways and Means trade subcommittee until the textile and apparel industry problems were resolved (IHT, Feb. 15). The subcommittee is now scheduled to act on the measure Tuesday.

The textile and apparel industries had been threatening to thwart congressional action on the waiver bill to win concessions they deemed necessary to protect themselves from low-cost imports — and last night they indicated the concessions were sufficient.

The accord seeks to restrict periodic "surges" of imports within existing overall quotas and envisions limits on certain categories of imports that jeopardize vulnerable U.S. industries and a mechanism for continual assessment of the cumulative effect of all textile and apparel imports. The agreement also envisions government support for export-expansion efforts (IHT, Feb. 13).

## U.S. Steel Raising Prices 4-to-6% on Some Items

From Wire Dispatches

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16 — U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel maker, announced today it will increase prices on certain steel mill products by 4 to 6 percent on April 1.

The increases affect rods, wire, railroad wheels, axles, tin mill products, oil-country goods and standard and line pipe.

The increases will average about 1.5 percent on the company's total steel-mill-product lines, the company said, and are "well within" government price guidelines.

U.S. Steel said that the expected revenues from the increases will help offset higher costs for such items as fuel, scrap and labor but insisted that the increases "fall considerably short of providing an adequate return."

### Steelco Plans Increase

TORONTO, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ) — Steel Co. of Canada will increase several product prices in early March, it was learned today.

On March 5, it will raise the price of galvanized coils and cut

lengths by an average \$Can.28.50 a ton, or 6.9 percent, and its price for prefinished coils will go up \$Can.34 a ton, or 5.3 percent. The products are used in construction.

On March 4, Steelco will increase its price for steel plate \$Can.15 a ton across the board and coupled with an average increase of \$Can.4 a ton for extras the increase amounts to 5.7 percent. It will also boost hot- and cold-rolled sheet, used in construction and in the automotive industry and in the tubular goods field. Hot-rolled sheet, including the base price and extras, will be increased \$Can.18.20 a ton, or 6 percent, and cold-rolled sheet will be increased \$Can.21.28 a ton, or 5.9 percent.

On April 1, Steelco will raise its price for tin-mill products an average \$Can.38.11 a ton, or 7.4 percent.

**Market Closed**  
All U.S. stocks and commodities markets, banks and businesses will be closed Monday, Feb. 19, in observance of Washington's birthday.

## Dr. Franz Pick warns that within 2 to 3 years the U.S. will adopt a new dollar worth 20 old dollars

Dr. Franz Pick is one of the world's most respected authorities on currency matters and precious metals. He studied currency and inflation theories at the University of Hamburg and the Sorbonne in Paris. His degrees include BS, MA, MBA, LL.D. and PH.D. He is the Publisher of *Pick's World Currency Report* and *Pick's Currency Yearbook*, two internationally respected publications on currencies. He is the author of 6 books on silver and gold.

Now, in an exclusive new interview with the *Silver & Gold Report*, Dr. Pick discusses his concern for the dollar and its effects on investors. Here are examples of his analyses.

**On the Dollar**  
"The most serious problem we face today is the debasement of our currency by the government. . . . As you can observe by looking at the official U.S. cost of living statistics, the dollar by early 1978 had been debased to less than one-quarter of its 1940 value. My own unofficial figures put the value of the dollar at around 9% of its pre-war value. . . . The government will continue to debase the dollar until it is worth about a nickel. [Then it will repudiate its debts] by exchanging 20 old dollars for each new dollar."

**On the Outlook for Investors**  
"[Dollar-denominated assets] will be wiped out. . . . Many people will be ruined. I'm afraid the readjustment to real values will bring much pain and suffering."

**On Traditional Investments**  
"Currency debasement destroys the value of corporate bonds, stocks, life insurance policies, annuities, and all other debt instruments denominated in dollars. We may be the richest nation in the world, but our assets are melting away before our eyes and virtually no one recognizes this fact."

**"Gold is your best protection."**  
—Dr. Franz Pick  
Based on his deep knowledge of money, and his first-hand experience with collapsing currencies, Dr. Pick is convinced that, despite the dollar crisis, you can preserve the value of your assets.

He tells you why he believes gold is the single best inflation hedge available anywhere. He explains why worldwide demand for gold—as both a hedge and an industrial commodity—is rising sharply. He discusses three new developments involving Arabs, India, and a possible new world monetary agreement—which may exert dramatic upward pressure on gold prices.

**How to Invest**  
Dr. Pick also shows you what forms of gold to invest in. He explains how to buy gold legally and avoid sales tax. He explains the critical mistake many investors make by taking out a safe deposit box, and tells you how to avoid it. He points out a serious danger of owning gold coins—overlooked by many owners—and describes how to avoid it, too.

**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER**  
Dr. Franz Pick's interview recently appeared in the *Silver & Gold Report*, an impartial, independent, twice-monthly Newsletter. A copy of this interview is yours as a BONUS with a 3 month, 6-issue Introductory Subscription for only \$15. Simply clip and mail the coupon with your \$15 check or money order. Or, if you wish, you may charge your subscription to your Master Charge or Visa account.

**Regular Features of the Silver & Gold Report . . .**  
In-depth interviews with a broad range of experts in silver & gold such as Dr. Franz Pick, T. J. Holt, Ira U. Cobleigh, Henry Hazlitt, Dr. Nicholas Deak and John Exter • Analyses of price movements • Price charts • Relevant economic data • Book reviews • Editorials • In-depth articles about silver & gold.

1979, Silver & Gold Report. Foreign subscribers may pay in either U.S. or other currency at the current exchange rate.

IHT-7











## ACROSS

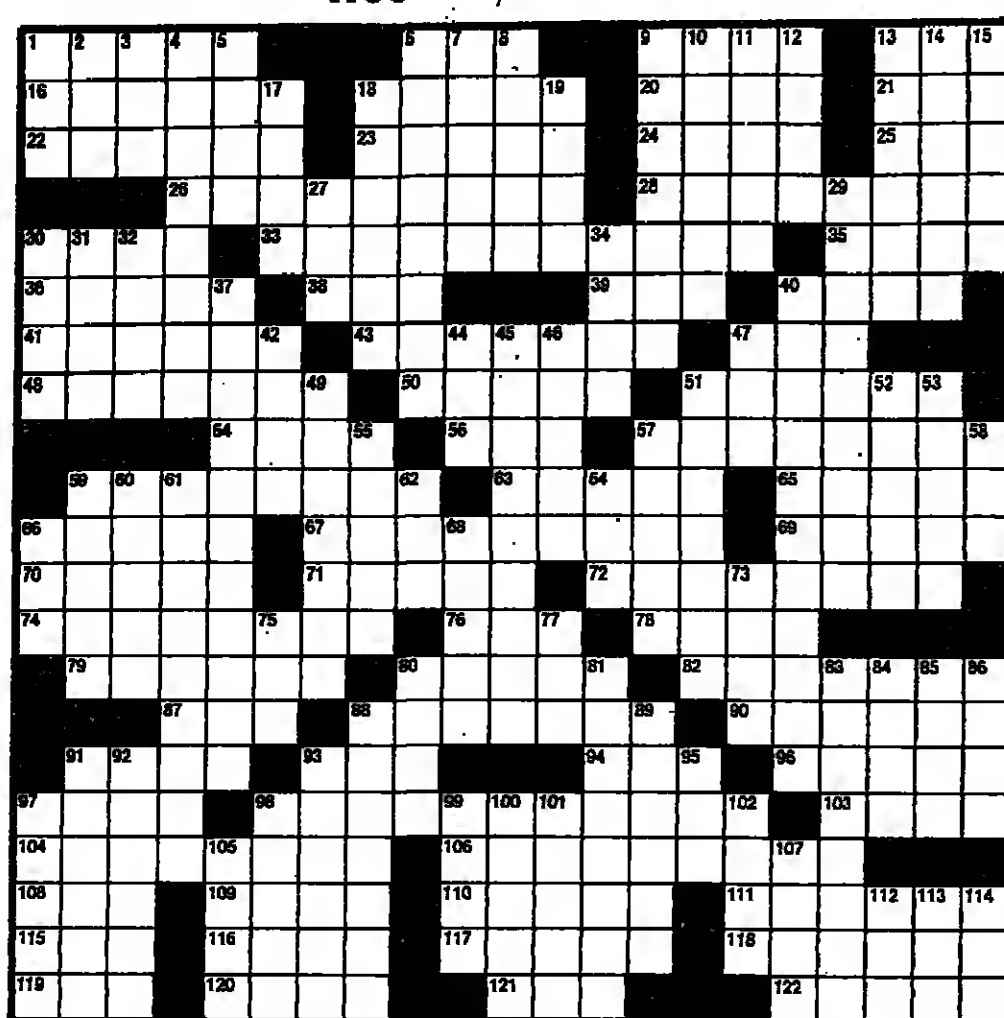
- 1 Smart follower  
2 White House monogram: 1881-85  
3 Legatee  
13 Bundles: Abbr.  
16 Ring around Rover  
18 Cantor lass  
20 Erstwhile  
21 Chemical suffix  
22 Part of B.L.T.  
23 Prefix with action or figure  
24 Put one's foot down  
25 Shooting, in Savoie  
26 Baudelaire, e.g.  
28 It comes in scales  
30 Name for a field dog  
32 Midwestern rodents  
35 "Tu, Tu," 1932 pop song  
36 Purposeful  
37 Army org.  
38 Stone or dog's  
40 Peaks: Abbr.  
41 Father of the Titans  
43 Uptake's "A Month of..."  
47 Canine coat  
48 Of mixed origin  
50 Waste away  
51 Obligations  
54 Fido's favorite food  
56 Acted, in Aries  
57 Table of...  
59 Detestable  
63 Telephone word  
65 Egg-shaped  
66 Hound or line

## ACROSS

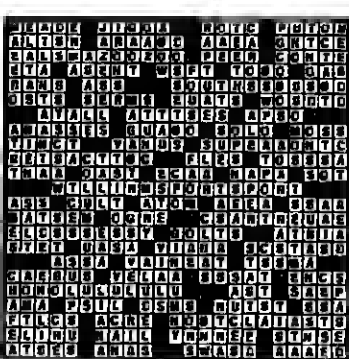
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Woof! By Sam Bellotto Jr.



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



- DOWN  
1 Dog, in vaudeville  
2 Old card game  
3 Relative of a dogwood  
4 Greeting  
5 Girl in a 1918 film  
6 Scribe's flourish  
7 Light (weightless)  
8 Thus, in Tours  
9 Showoffish attitudes  
10 Madden  
11 Images  
12 Fox
- DOWN  
13 Ringed planet  
14 Stabs  
15 Villains, to lords  
16 Caper  
17 Ermines  
18 Italian princely family  
19 Sibling: Abbr.  
20 Dogged tennis player  
21 Uofermented grape juice  
22 Edible submarine  
23 Spirit  
24 First New World printer  
27 Crusty old codgers
- DOWN  
28 Grant growth  
29 Clairvoyant  
30 New Deal org.  
31 Toolshed  
32 Farewell  
33 Merriment  
34 No. 4 wood  
35 Radical coll.  
36 group  
37 Permit  
38 Coryza symptom
- DOWN  
39 Sympathetic  
40 Thirsty  
41 Hallucinogenic chem.  
42 A-E connection  
43 Joke  
44 Indian sailors  
45 Unclosers, in poetry  
46 Dog (babeon)  
47 Con neutralizer  
48 Romantic isle  
49 Campus clique  
50 No. 4 wood  
51 Writer Gardner  
52 Call—day  
53 Catch sardines  
54 Miner's find

## WEATHER

	C	F	Overcast
ALABAMA	12	54	Cloudy
ALASKA	11	52	Cloudy
ARIZONA	18	64	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	17	63	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	7	45	Cloudy
COLORADO	11	52	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	11	52	Cloudy
DELAWARE	11	52	Cloudy
FLORIDA	11	52	Cloudy
GEORGIA	11	52	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	11	52	Cloudy
INDIANA	11	52	Cloudy
IOWA	11	52	Cloudy
KANSAS	11	52	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	11	52	Cloudy
LACHARVE	11	52	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	11	52	Cloudy
MAINE	11	52	Cloudy
MARYLAND	11	52	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	11	52	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	11	52	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	11	52	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	11	52	Cloudy
MISSOURI	11	52	Cloudy
MONTANA	11	52	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	11	52	Cloudy
NEVADA	11	52	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	52	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	11	52	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	52	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	11	52	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	11	52	Cloudy
OHIO	11	52	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	11	52	Cloudy
OREGON	11	52	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	11	52	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	11	52	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	52	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	52	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	11	52	Cloudy
TEXAS	11	52	Cloudy
UTAH	11	52	Cloudy
Vermont	11	52	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	11	52	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	11	52	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	11	52	Cloudy
WYOMING	11	52	Cloudy

## BOOKS

## KING OF THE JEWS.

By Leslie Epstein. Coward, McCann &amp; Geoghegan. 350 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

A SPIRIT of moral heroism is automatically achieved in writing about the Holocaust, and to write about it in a comic manner is to double that spirit of heroism, for the assumption is that the author has absorbed the horror and passed beyond it to the humanity, in all its peculiar foibles, that survives even horror.

Joseph Heller's "Catch-22" is an example of the gaiety or hysteria or delirium that follows on the heels of horror. The little human oddities of men at war function as an intensifying counterpoint. See the invective, the author cunningly implies, that go through one's head while one drops a bomb from a plane. See the hilarious surrealism that surrounds violence and underscores its gratuitousness, its arbitrariness.

It is a tricky business, for, in "King of the Jews," the Jews in the Polish ghetto come very close to appearing silly or childish. Many of them are manic, as if manic had been the Jew's cliché, as if he is shrill, excitable, the stand-up comic, the nudnik of history.

## Another Cliche

Trumppelman, the hero of "The King of the Jews," is another Jewish cliché. He is a charismatic figure, shrewd, sentimental, theatrical, moonlit, adept at mystification. He almost always speaks in exclamations, as if his thoughts were irrepressible eureka of insight.

An author who writes about the Holocaust is assumed to have his heart in the right place. One is not disposed to be critical.

And yet, what is one to make of 350 pages of indistinguishable characters speaking indistinguishably foolish lines? Or promises so feeble as to seem sheepish?

The Jews in the Polish ghetto are forced to manufacture powder puffs. It is likely that the Nazi war machine ordered powder puffs, or is this a straining toward incongruity on the author's part? What is the effect of this incongruity? Doesn't it "humanize" the Nazis, rather than the ghetto Jews, the fact that they want powder puffs?

Leslie Epstein is an exuberant writer, like Joseph Heller in "Catch-22." Heller's invention, however, was more successful in keeping up with his exuberance. In "King of the Jews," the exuberance often runs amok and only occasionally meets a significant image.

To a major scene, the Jewish town council is ordered to submit a list of 100 people to be deported. With every member of the council trying to evade the responsibility by offering useless suggestions, the scene degenerates into mere schick.

Of course the members of the Jewish council in every ghetto are in the painful position of carrying

out the enemy's orders. Of course there were moral dilemmas to be faced — but to suggest that the council's response to these dilemmas was to collapse into chaos can hardly be an accurate picture. And in Epstein's case, it is not very witty.

The dust jacket of "King of the Jews" features an advance blurb by Terrence Des Pres, author of "The Survivor: An Anatomy of Life in the Death Camps." He describes Epstein's book as "The only novel of its kind to survive the horror it confronts and emerge undamaged as a truly superior work of art."

Some readers will not agree that it "confronts" the horror. Des Pres also says: "The fact that Leslie Epstein writes so exceedingly well about events which until now had stunned and unmoved the imagination, means that he has arrived at the turning point in our common effort to face the unspeakable."

It is a question whether Epstein's imagination is not also "stunned and unmoved," if the Ritz Brothers atmosphere of his book is any indication. But suppose it were true that he has "arrived at a turning point": what is this turning point? Is caricature the turning point of tragedy?

When Hamlet's heart was breaking, he mocked his own indecision as a reluctance of the cultured mind to act. He exposed, and glorified, a flaw in his composition, in the very nature of consciousness.

This is not what Leslie Epstein has done. His characters are more like rats running a maze, the maze of history, if you like, but rats all the same.

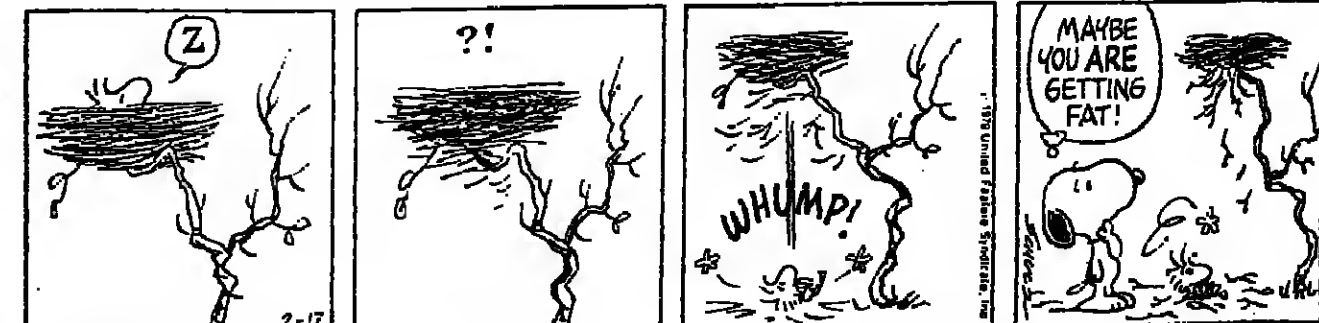
Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

**Scottish Ballet Sets Pop Scores**  
LONDON (AP)—The Scottish Ballet Company announced that it will present new ballets with music by the late Duke Ellington and by two outstanding British rock musicians, Ian Anderson of the Jethro Tull group and Jon Anderson of the Yes group.

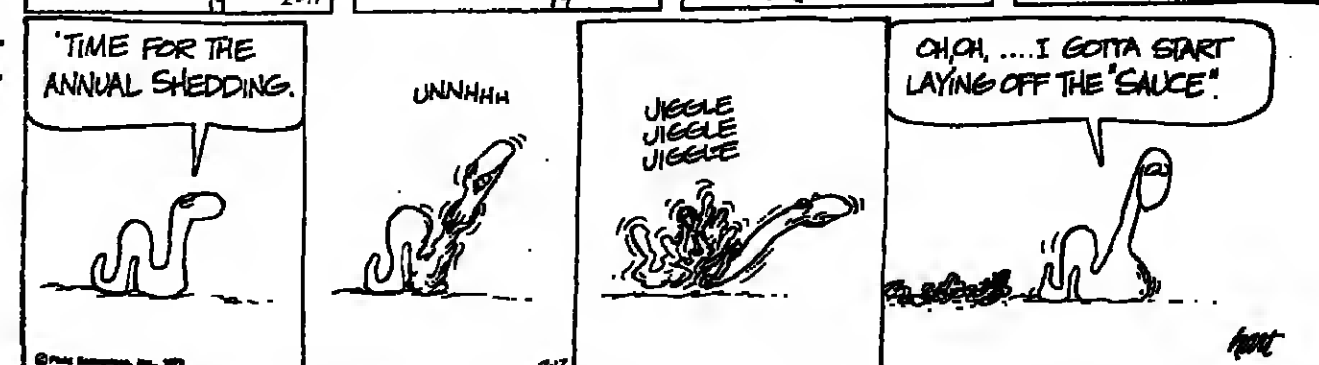
The Duke Ellington ballet will be "Such Sweet Thunder," with choreography by Peter Darrell, while Ian Anderson's music will be heard in "The Waters Edge," a ballet based on Scottish myths and legends, with choreography by Robert North. Jon Anderson's music will be heard with "Ursprung," choreographed by Royston Maldom.

The company will perform the ballets in Glasgow, Edinburgh and other Scottish and English theaters.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



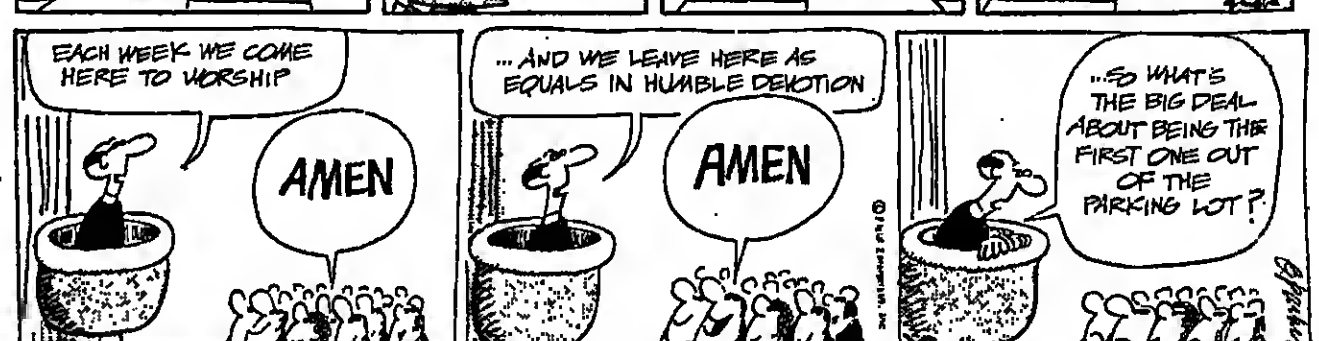
## BEETLEBAILEY AND YACAP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## DONESBURY



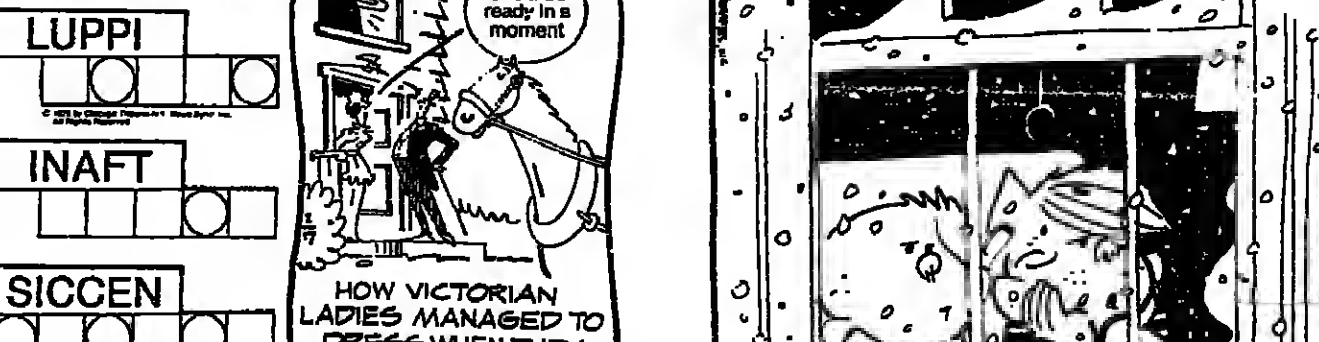
## JUMBLE



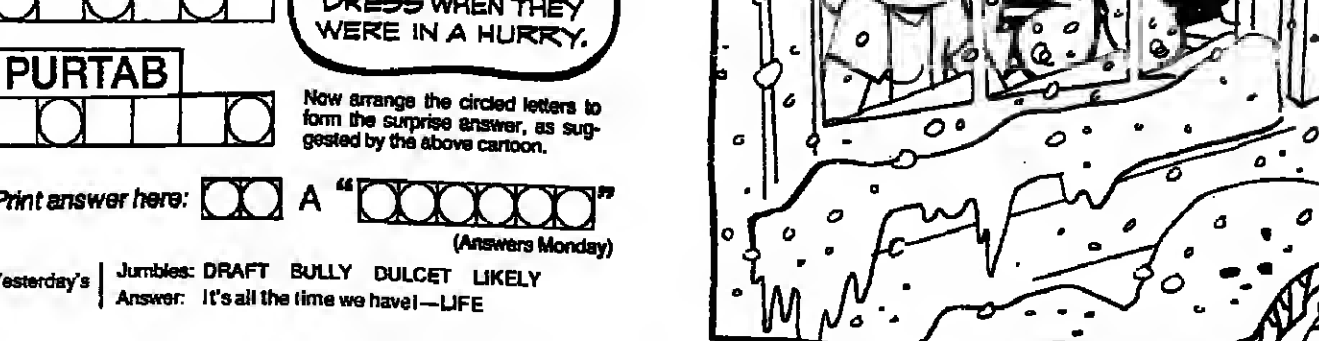
## DENNIS THE MENACE



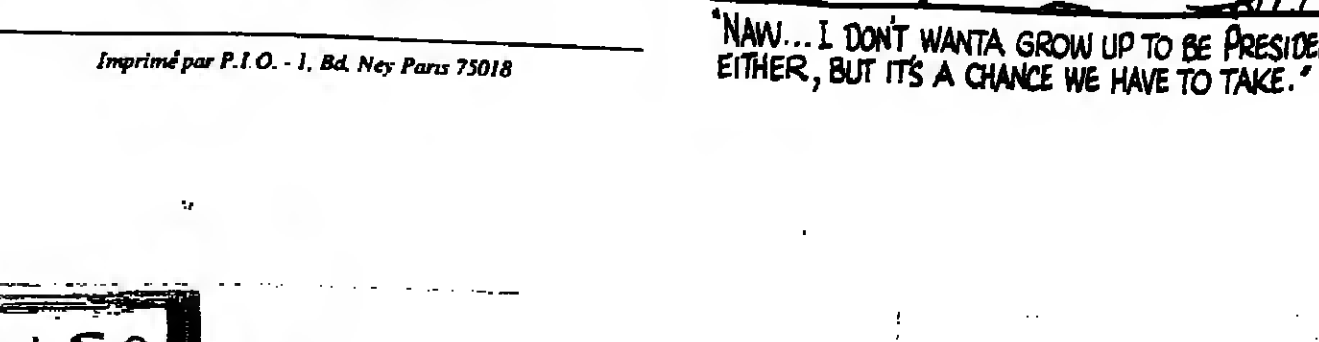
## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE





# France, Wales To Meet Amid A Rediscovery

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Feb. 16 (HTT) — Rugby is waking up, and not just because some of the roof fell in this week at the Parc des Princes, the Paris stadium where Europe's putative match of the season will nevertheless be played tomorrow. The roof has been consolidated around a hole about 100 feet square. Several dozen of the seven-year-old Parc's 49,807 seats had to be replaced. The litter of seven steel struts and fragments of roofing discovered on Tuesday after the weather had lashed from freezing to balmy (briefly), will have legal repercussions.

But the future of most interest tomorrow, when France plays Wales on the third of the five Five Nations Saturdays, will be that of the game itself. For signs are that the end of a decade of earnest obfuscation is in sight at last.

The rediscovery is dawning, after years spent perfecting forward techniques, that running backs should be dangerous in their own right, and not just as reliable adjuncts in a forward-oriented game.

## Scotland Was Weakest

Scotland, with the weakest pack in the championship, tried with some success to run against Wales on Jan. 20, and Ireland and France made tentative efforts that day. On the second Saturday, two weeks ago, England sent Mike Slemmen hurtling past the Scots on slingshot propulsion from his left wing, but that early try was all. In Cardiff, Ireland achieved little and Wales, which won, even less.

French fullback Jean-Michel Aguirre mused this week that perhaps too much importance was being attached to winning. There is usually more risk of losing the ball in passing attack in open space than in grouped forward movements; a win-at-all-costs obsession thus stifles attack.

Tomorrow France fields the sharpest set of running backs that the championship has seen in years: Alain Caussade, Guy Noves, Christian Belascain, Roland Bertranne, Jean-Francois Gourdon and Aguirre. They are under public pressure to run the ball.

Aguirre, Bertranne and Gourdon play together at Bagnères in the Pyrenees, and Caussade is from Lourdes nearby. Belascain plays for Bayonne and Noves for Toulouse. The outcry, if this all-Southwest threat is not exploited, will be memorable.

## Second Comeback

Gourdon appeared in the championship in 1974, aged only 19, and scored tries against Wales in 1975 and 1976, but was then suspended from senior play for 18 months when his Paris club management spitefully refused to approve his move south to Bagnères. Still only 24, he makes a second comeback on the right wing tomorrow, after an unhappy return for the first two of France's four games last year.

The only Welsh change from the team that has beaten Scotland and Ireland also involves the backs. David Richards, normally a reserve flyhalf, joins Steve Fenwick in the center between



The French rugby squad prepares for Europe's putative match of the season.

wings J.J. Williams and Eigan Rees. Gareth Davies stays at flyhalf and captain J.P.R. Williams, at fullback, plays his 51st game for Wales.

Three flyhalves at the Parc — the anomaly is symptomatic of rugby's current groping. The five countries have used 16 flyhalves since the start of the 1977 championship, not counting Richards, Ireland's Tony Ward, who started last year, will have played against eight different flyhalves in succession when the present season ends. Most of the changes have been intended to revive the running game by improving transmission and leadership.

But changing the halves is only one step. While coaches have concentrated on training new generations of forwards, they have neglected the centers. The New Zealanders who played 18 matches in the British Isles a few months ago went home saying that they had not met a single world-class center.

Inflation with forward play — basically, with bowling the opposition over instead of leaving it flatfooted — has meant loss of ball-handling skills and confidence. Wings scored 14 tries in

the championship in 1973 and then 11 in 1975, 9 in 1976, 7 in 1977, 5 last year.

Why does France use its wings to throw the ball in at the lineouts? Because — so the joke goes — it gives them a chance to touch the ball. In Cardiff two weeks ago, the only unmediated shorts midway through the second half belonged to Welsh wing Rees and to the Scottish referee.

Today Denis Lalanne wondered in L'Equipe how long youngsters would be able to work up interest in "a game that used to be intelligent, lively and gallant, but has become miserly, clumsy and crass."

Dominant Wales and France are largely to blame; both have brilliant attacking traditions to restore. Neither has lost to any of the other three since 1975.

England, which conceded a draw to the Scots two weeks ago and has yet to play France and Wales, could yet emerge on top. It will have a chance on March 17 to be the first European country to win in Cardiff since 1968. And the Irish, who drew with France, will remain contenders if they beat England tomorrow.

Rugby will always start up front, of course. You cannot run a ball you do not have. France, after using only nine men in the eight forward positions for all of three winters, has now lost five of those nine and will pit a makeshift scrum against the Welsh.

Falling roof, falling temperature and snow, a television strike — and now a falling prop. After being dropped from the starting team, 240-pound prop Gerard Chollet fell on lock Jean-Francois Imberson in training yesterday, breaking his leg. Six-foot-six-inch Imberson's replacement, Alain Maleig, is 2½ inches shorter, leaving three tall Frenchmen instead of four to counter Allan Martin and company in the lineout.

Wales also lost a veteran lock today, when Geoff Wheel withdrew with shoulder trouble. Barry Clegg is to replace him.

Still, French problems up front will help upgrade the backs' role. And the new French pack has gained speed, for support duty around the field. Rugby's brighter future can start tomorrow, with a Gallic revival after a bad week.

## Revolutionary Commitment

# U.S. Striding in Winter Sports

By Neil Andur

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. (NYT) — Bob Said is eagerly awaiting the day when he can ship his American dream machine to this Olympic sports capital for testing.

The machine is a revolutionary two-man bobsled that has had the financial and technical input of some of America's best industrial designers and has been tested successfully in wind tunnels. Currently housed at the Excelsior automobile factory in Milwaukee, the experimental sled has never been shown publicly and is shrouded in such secrecy that detailed photographs may not be permitted until after the Winter Olympics next year.

"We've approached it as if we were building a Formula One car or Indianapolis racing car," Said, 46, a businessman and two-time Olympic bobsledder from Pound Ridge, N.Y., reported last week. "Every part has been stressed and checked. We've done some radical things in the areas of suspension, steering, aerodynamics and weight. We have a lot of hopes for the sled."

A year from the opening of the XIII Olympic Winter Games here, on Feb. 12, 1980, a revolution is under way in America's competitive winter sports program. The activity involves strides in financing and technology, and revisions in organization and administration.

## Development Fund Record

As part of its expanded commitment to the games, the U.S. Olympic Committee has authorized a record total of \$627,100 in development funds for the seven Olympic winter sports this year. This is certainly far less than what the state-subsidized program in the Soviet Union or East Germany is presumed to spend, but it is nonetheless four times the figure allocated by the USOC in 1975, the year before the winter games in Innsbruck.

Nordic and Alpine skiing will receive \$224,000 this year, almost as much as the entire development budget for winter sports in 1977. Much of the emphasis in skiing will be on scientific training methods. Last week, for the first time, high-speed cameras filmed the top American cross-country skiers and jumpers, engaged in pre-Olympic competition in this Adirondack Mountain community. The film, shot from six camera positions at prescribed hills and flats on the course, will be analyzed thoroughly by biomechanical specialists during the next three months.

"For years we've been passing around the same old lies," said Jim Page, the U.S. Nordic combined coach. "Now we finally have people who are changing some of our ways."

The movement is not confined to such glamorous sports as skiing and figure skating.

U.S. athletes won three gold medals, three silver and four bronze at the 1976 Winter Olympics. Only the Soviet Union (13-6-8) and East Germany (7-5-7) had a more productive medal count. Yet the U.S. effort, aside from Dorothy Hamill's gold medal and sassy hairdo, went largely unrecognized.

Reason for Optimism

Now impressive pre-Olympic performances by such prominent world champions as Beth and Eric Heiden, in speed skating, and Linda Fratianne and Charles Tickner, in figure skating, along with a crew of experienced skiers, have buoyed the U.S. hopes for 1980.

Last summer the USOC invited the country's 80 best amateur hockey players and 40 coaches and officials to the first National Amateur Sports Festival in Colorado Springs. For the second festival, this summer, invitations will be sent to 68 players, of whom 30 will be chosen for more intensive training. A parting of these 30 will yield the final team that will seek to challenge the supremacy of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

"Because of the sports festival," said Hal Trumble, the executive director of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States, "we're probably about a year ahead of where we were in 1975, before Innsbruck. Whether we'll have a better team always comes down to the players involved."

That they are training for games that will be held on home snow and ice, for the first time since the Olympics at Squaw Valley, Calif., in 1960, is a further factor in the enthusiasm of U.S. athletes.

The one-mile, \$3.9 million bobsled run still has not been completed at Mount Van Hoevenberg, because of construction complications, administrative mix-ups and bad weather. The delay has forced 23 of the country's best bobsledders to train in Europe since Dec. 26, at a cost of \$5,000 a day, and has also kept Said and his crew from finding out whether their new sled is as good as they think it is.

"If it hadn't been for the development funds," said Purdy, the bobsledding chairman, "we couldn't have done it. And we're still not sure when the bob run will be open."

The U.S. Ski Team, with offices in Park City, Utah, has the most efficient administration of all the American squads. Its public relations office issues weekly releases on the status of American skiers, compiles information guides and provides abundant statistical data.

Aside from Phil Mahre, there has been little to shout about in the men's Alpine program this winter. But the slow buildup is part of a carefully designed training program that American coaches hope will improve the medal chances of their skiers next year.

"We have deliberately sacrificed the first two months of this season for slalom specialists to see if we can reach a peak in early February," Harald Schonhaar, the men's coach, said recently. "If the strategy works this year, it should work next year for the Olympics. We would like to win some medals in our own country."

Schonhaar conceded that "yes, I am a little nervous" about the experiment. But he believes that no skier can stay on top for four months.

Mahre's progress in efforts to challenge European supremacy would seem to justify the experiment. He is second in the World Cup slalom standings.

Competitive figure skating has shown consistent if small growth in recent years, from 35,000 to 40,000 skaters. The real boom, however, has come in the sport's television appeal. Two years ago the U.S. Figure Skating Association received \$60,000 from the American Broadcasting Companies' for television rights to associate events. This year's TV income will amount to \$125,000.

America's depth should emerge next month at the world championship in Vienna. Linda Fratianne and Charles Tickner, who recently won national titles, are among the favorites in the ladies' and men's divisions. Tickner is the defending world champion. The absence of Irina Rodnina of the Soviet Union, who has fit her pregnancy into a pre-Olympic year, has given Tai Babbington and Randy Gardner, America's best pair, an opportunity to challenge for the top in this division.

Until the 400-meter speed skating event is completed here, at a cost of \$3 million, only one rink was available in the United States, in West Allis, Wis.

Eric and Beth Heiden commuted from their home in Madison, Wis., to the rink, more than 100 miles away. They competed in the 1976 games, but more for experience than for anything else.

That should not be the case next year. Miss Heiden won the world title a week ago, and her brother successfully defended his crown this weekend.

"Eric is built perfectly for speed skating," Sheila Young Ochowicz observed. "He has long legs, good muscular structure, and he's a good athlete. He has a sense of competitiveness."

Mrs. Ochowicz marvels at the ability of Miss Heiden to handle a high training workload. Such endurance could set new training standards in the United States.

"Beth is about 5-2, 5-3, with zero body fat," Mrs. Ochowicz said. "But she can cut through the wind during trials on a windy day. When I watch her skate it's not power. She has such good tempo. She seems like a little machine that never stops. And she always has something left in the end."

## Will Page Follow in Ali's Footsteps?

# Louisville Presents Another Talking Heavyweight

Muhammad Ali on the occasion of Greg Page's announcement that he was turning professional. "You could possibly go on to surpass my record of becoming a three-time champion." Page to Ali: "I don't plan on losing it the first time."

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT) — It begins again. A heavyweight from Louisville, Ky., who can talk as well as fight is making his professional debut.

The significance of the six-round main event in Kentucky tonight can be measured perhaps by the calendar in the newsletter that "Flash" Gordon prints in his Queens apartment. When the Flash learns of a boxing date, but does not know the name of the opponent, he makes one up. Some of his regular "opponents" are K.O. Peccate, Graham Cracker and Arnie Deco.

Long before the match was made in which Greg Page was to make his pro debut, the Flash listed it thus:

"Feb. 16 — Louisville, GREG PAGE-Tunney Hunsaker."

## Name From the Past

Capital letters indicate the fighter that Flash thinks will be favored. Tunney Hunsaker was the first professional opponent 19 years ago of a young boxer named Cassius Clay. "I almost had to find Tunney Hunsaker myself," said Butch Lewis, the promoter who signed Page. "I must have called 50 managers and agents before I could make a fight for Greg. No one wanted to fight him. Hey, he couldn't even find people to spar with in Philadelphia."

Lewis found this year's Tunney Hunsaker in the person of one "Irish" Don Martin, also known as the "Memphis Mauler."

"The guy's 6-4, 225 and has a record of 7-4-1," said Lewis. "That's not too bad."

Page is 20 years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall, and fights at about 215 pounds. But his most meaningful statistics are the last two Amateur Athletic Union national heavyweight championships and the last national Golden Gloves title. Page was, simply, the top amateur heavyweight in the United States.

Early last week, Baby Lee Roy heard about a young amateur in the Philadelphia suburbs who was also looking for a sparring partner. He loaded Page into a van with the rest of the entourage — if there's a chance for a heavyweight championship, there's a certainty for an entourage — and drove into the hills north of Philadelphia to Eagleview and the Montgomery County Boys' Club. It was almost an hour's drive, and Page was relaxed while he talked.

Just Like Home

"These trees remind me of home," he said. "I live in the east end of Louisville, not where Ali grew up. Trees and hills, just like here. This'd be a good place for me to run. I could have my dog with me. Really miss her. She's 2½ years old, a German shepherd. Name is Lady. She's as strong as an ox. Females are better than males, you know. You get a female, they'll love you to death. Lady'd kill anyone for me."

Page has a soft, round face. It is a good face, open and bright. He

Page did not want to wait for the 1980 Olympics to prove he was the best amateur heavyweight in the world. The boxer, who put on his first pair of gloves when he was 5 years old, says he wants to give professional boxing "four or five years." He does not like boxing very much.

"Basketball, that's my sport," he said in an interview. "But I can't let a good thing go. I'm better at boxing. The Olympics? I want to take it while I can make it. Money's the name of the game."

Page has figured. He should be champion in no later than 35 months. "Maybe sooner," he said. "I wouldn't mind fighting for the title in my third, fifth or sixth fight, before October."

"I ain't worried about Larry Holmes," said Page. "I ain't worried about anyone."

"Greg, he's the Cleanup Man," said Lee Roy Admerson, Page's trainer, who is known as Baby Lee Roy.

Page cleaned up in Philadelphia, where a fighter is never supposed to run out of sparring partners because boxers grow in the streets. Page ran out of sparring partners in Joe Frazier's gymnasium. He had been working with Randy Cohh and Mike Kornicki, a couple of promising professionals trained by George Benton. Cohh had a sore jaw because of a recent tooth extraction. Kornicki had a bad rash that Page kept making worse.

"Philadelphia fighters," said Page, "don't even know the fundamentals."

## Different Inside

There is a studied bravado to the 20-year-old. The bragging seems purposeful, as if it were expected of a fighter from the same home town as Muhammad Ali. People who get to know him say Page is shy.

"He calls me 'me,'" Kornicki whined last week. "He said the 27-year-old sparring partner with a 21-3-2 won-loss-draw record. 'He's a real polite kid. He could go all the way. He's real fast, got a good jab and a good right hand. And he throws good combinations. He's come along at the right time. How old is Holmes, 29? In four, five years, when Greg is at his peak, all the good guys around now will be in their mid-thirties.'"

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Page has a soft, round face. It is a good face, open and bright. He

could easily pass for a younger brother of Muhammad Ali.

"Being compared to Ali," he said, "is a privilege. It's hard for anyone to fill Ali's shoes, but they will be filled."

Ali, of course, is a model. Page watches films of the old Louisville master, but he also studies the boxing films of Sugar Ray Robinson, Joe Louis and Jersey Joe Walcott.

## A Little of Each

"I blend their styles into mine," he said. "I'm a boxer. The thing I enjoy doing most is slipping a punch. Whoosh, it goes right by you. It's just like dunking a basketball."

The van was passing a trailer truck. Page pointed to the truck and said:

"The difference between a boxer and a fighter is that a fighter gets into a scrape with that truck. He'll fight it until one of them is through. He'll go around and hit metal. A boxer, though, would circle the truck until he found a weak spot, and then he'd attack."

A weak spot on a truck? "Like the driver," said Page.

## Father Knows Best

Page's boxing career began as punishment. When he was 5 years old and "hard-headed about something," his father, a former amateur boxer, would make him put on gloves and box with his 7-year-old brother, Dennis.

"Dennis used to beat me blue," said Page. "I never liked fighting. In school, I used to talk my way out of fights. Only one I ever had was on a basketball court when I was in the ninth grade. I didn't know nothing, but I did know how to hit somebody and that guy went straight down. The dude kept fouling me and when I told him to stop kicking my butt, he had the nerve to slap me."

"I like boxing when it comes to training," he said. "I like the way Ali has already been in a ring with Ali, twice. The first time, Page was 15 years old and the champion was giving an exhibition."

"I kept thinking, I'm going to try and knock the pro out," said Page. "It was amateur against pro, that's all. I hit him a pretty good right hand and it must've stung him. He really started taking it seriously. He didn't know how old I was. Guys kept yelling at him, 'He's only a kid, he's only a kid.'"

The kid wants to go to college, wants to study business at Kentucky State.

## Relaxing Craft

"I'd like to get into real estate or have my own brick masonry company," he said. "I like bricklaying. I took a course three years ago. It relaxes me a lot."

The Montgomery County Boys' Club, administered by local construction unions, is a neat one-story building on top of a hill. Ralph Williams, a representative of the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council, said proudly upon Page's arrival:

"Blinky Palermo helped us build this place. He used to come up here and tell the kids not to make the same mistakes he made. It really hurt Blinky when he couldn't get his manager's license and get back into boxing."

In one of the dressing rooms, a 20-year-old amateur undefeated in six fights was getting ready to spar with Page.

"Kid's name is Joe Thomas," said Williams, "and he's going to win the Olympic gold medal in 1980. He's 6-6, 260 and his like a mule. You know Matt Franklin, the light-heavyweight contender? Joe knocked him down three times in a round here. Franklin won't spar with him any more. No one wants to work with the kid."

Page danced around Thomas. Like Ali, he holds his hands down at his side and keeps out of danger with very quick foot speed. Like Ali, Page also has very fast hands. The jab snaps upward, stinging and accurate. Thomas was being embarrassed.

"Use your left, your left," screamed Steve Traitz, Thomas' trainer.

Thomas tried, but Page shot a right over Thomas' left and the amateur was rocked.

"Don't drop your left," Traitz screamed.

"Don't drop your left. Don't drop your left," mimicked Page, dropping his own left.

He's trying to intimidate you," Traitz told Thomas.

Page was doing a pretty good job of it. In the second of the four rounds they worked, Page again

had both hands at his sides when Thomas connected with a solid overhand right. Page smiled.

"Did you see that?" said one of the entourage. "He took that right hand, coldblooded and didn't blink."

Page was hitting Thomas whenever he wanted. A brute start growing beneath the youngster's left eye. At times, Thomas seemed near tears as his frustration mounted.

"Joe's never been in with anybody like this," said Williams. "It's good work for both of them."

Afterward, however, Page acted fatherly toward Thomas. Page is 10 months older.

"Hey, you're good," he told Thomas. "Damn good. Better than anyone I worked with in Philly. I wish I had known about you before."

Thomas beamed.

"Louisville, that's where the best ones come from, the thoroughbreds," Page said. "Know some- thing? I've been living in Louisville all my life and I've only been in the Derby once, last year for Affirmed. Reason is I don't gamble. I hate to lose."

## Finesse and Grace Offset 'Peace-Lover' Image

# Stars of Scandinavia Give Some Sparkle to the NHL

By Don Merry

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 — Six years ago, Bojje Salming and Inge Hammarstrom blazed a trail as modern-day adventurers from Sweden who discovered the riches of the National Hockey League.

They didn't know it at the time, but they were starting a trend.

There is a Scandinavian flavor to the NHL these days. In addition to Volvos and blondes, Sweden also exports hockey players. Thirteen Swedes are playing in the NHL and more are sure to follow.

Although Salming of Toronto developed into an All-Star defenseman, the impact of the Swedes was largely insignificant until this season, when the New York Rangers, desperate for a new image — a winning one — agreed to pay center Ulf Nilsson and right wing Anders Hedberg a total of \$2,700,953.76 in Canadian funds over two seasons. The money, about 600,000 U.S. dollars each per season, was sufficient to pry Nilsson and Hedberg away from Winnipeg of the World Hockey Association.

Somewhat Nilsson and Hedberg have managed to retain their perspective in the wake of their immense publicity in New York and if they are wracked internally by the pressures of fame, the size of their contracts and the need to prove themselves in a new environment, they don't let it show.

Admiring their low profile, captain Dave Maloney of the Rangers said of the Swedes: "I knew they weren't coming in here to get a candy bar named after them."

NHL teams, except for Montreal, which prefers to placate the French-speaking residents of Quebec by ferreting out home-grown talent, are taking a much keener interest in Swedish athletes. The majority of teams have scouts in Scan-

dinavia and one, the Washington Capitals, employs Arne Stromberg as a hired-dog. Stromberg coached the Swedish national team for 11 seasons.

The average salary in Sweden's five professional (in name only, most players need other jobs to survive) leagues is \$7,000, whereas in the NHL it is \$96,000. If a Swede signs with an NHL team, the club must pay \$40,000 over two years to the Swedish team that released him. Part of that money goes into Sweden's development program; hence Swedish teams believe it is good business to deal with North America.

When Salming and Hammarstrom cracked the Maple Leaf lineup for the 1973-74 season, they had to endure the label of "Chicken Swedes" because of a propensity for looking the other way when trouble appeared. Salming, who has had

only one fight during his career, has survived in Toronto's hater-skelter pace because of superior skills and adaptability.

Hammarstrom weathered four years in a Maple Leaf uniform, scoring a career-high 24 goals in the fourth year. But Harold Ballard, Toronto's owner, traded Hammarstrom to St. Louis after publicly remarking that he was "the type of player who could go into a corner with a dozen eggs and emerge without having broken one."

"I used to be a chicken Swede," Salming says with a soft smile, "but I've been here long enough now that I'm a tough Canadian boy."

## 'Chicken Swedes'

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## DIAMONDS

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Inge Hammarstrom

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

Washington	W L Pct. GB
Philadelphia	27 17 484



